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VOL. 20. WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1901. NO. 18

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT.

ITS OBSERVANCE BY THE HEBREWS OF THIS CITY.

Address by Mr. Simon Wolf Based Upon Recent Assassination—Defense of Judaism.

The exercises in connection with the Day of Atonement, which began at the temple of the Hebrew Congregation, 8th street between H and I streets northwest, last evening at 6 o'clock, were contiuued today, beginning at 10 a. m. The services were in charge of Rabbi Stern, and were conducted strictly according to the ritual. The feature of the meeting was an address on the late President, William McKinley, by Mr. Simon Wolf.

Mr. Wolf said, in part:

"I recognize the importance of what has occured as the result of the asassination of President McKinley. The lesson has come home to each and every one of us. The nation has been taught by three great lessons to inculcate the doctrine of love."

Referring to the death of President Lincoln, he said Mr. Lincoln died in the very zenith of his glory, after the emancipation of 4,000,000 of slaves. The second President who died by the hand of the assassin's bullet was Garfield, the hero-soldier, who in the ranks of civil life exemplified the best specimen of American manhood.

Referring to President McKinley, he said he had been acquainted with the martyred President for forty years. He was always a grand man. Mr. Wolf spoke of the time when he had asked Mr. McKinley to attend the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Temple. The President said in response: "My boy, I cannot refuse to do so.

Mr. Wolf said the chair occupied by Mr. McKinley on the memorable occasion will forever be held sacred by the members of the Washington Hebrew congregation. He referred in eloquent terms to Mr. McKinley as a true Christian gentleman in its highest sense, and quoting his dying words, said he believed his name would go down in history as the greatest of all in all the centuries. His name will, he said, remain as an inspiration to the young of all the American people

FAITHFULNESS OF JUDAISM.

Within the last three days, he said, there has come a cablegram from the holy father asking the Catholic priests to unite all men against "socialism, anarchism and Judaism." He said the idea of holding Judaism responsible for the crime of the last few weeks was absurd, and he was astounded.

The Jewish church and the Jewish people have never taught anarchy. They are a peace-loving people. They never invade the sanctity of the domain of other denominations. The speaker characterized the crime as an attempt to destroy the government of the United States. He did not, he said, hold any church responsible for Czolgosz's crime, but he would assert that anarchists flourished most in the countries where there are the fewest Jews.

He urged that steps ought to be taken to remodel the immigration laws so that anarchists can be kept out of the country, and said that while laws ought to be passed to stamp out anarchists and anarchism, he hoped no laws will be enacted to keep out the honest immigrants who come to this country with honest purposes.

He urged that what was needed in this country was more religion, and he trusted that in the future ages religion and liberty would be the rallying cry in this country.

PROGRESS OF NEGRO AUTHORS.

Three Hundred Books by Them on Exhibition in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—Some 300 books written by American negroes form a part of the negro exhibit at the Pan American Exposition. The collection contains the best work of the race in the field of authorship, and is unique. Examination of these book furnish a new data by which to rate the civilization of the negro.

We may as well be entirely frank in the appraisal. Much of it is rubbish. None of it is very great. There has been no negro Homer, Shakespeare, or Dumas—no American counterpart of the great French mulatto. But a great deal of this work has better qualities than the world has reason to expect, when it remembers the condition of its origin. Its chief value, the one thing that makes it worthy of attention, has no concern with the graces of literary form, but lies in the fact that here is the world's best record of the evolution of the negro recorded by the negro himself.

The poems and letters of Phillis Wheatley, by many years first in the list of African authorship in America, do not belong to this particular category; nor does "A Dialogue Between a Virginian and an African Minister," written by the Rev. Daniel Croker, and published in Baltimore in 1810, believed to be the first phamplet written and published by a negro in this country. These are sporadic instances. It was not until after the civil war, when the negro was free and had learned to hold a pen, that his literary output began to have a concrete value to the student of American history.

In this field some of these books are worthy to be called scholarly. Here is "The History of the Negro Race in America," 1619-1880, in two volumes, (Putnams, '82.) by the Hon. George W. Williams, the first colored member of the Ohio Legislature, and late Judge Advacate of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio, Judge Williams is also the author of "A History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion." With these works, perhaps ahead of them in literary quality, is "From the Virginia Plantation to the National Capital," by the late Hon. John Mercer Langston, the first negro Representative in Congrsss from the Old Dominion, afterward United States Minister to Haiti, and rated by many of his own people as the greatest negro author not excepting Booker T. Washington or Frederick Douglass.

Like them Langston was not of pure African blood, probably few of the American negro authors, educators, and legislators are; nor was his popular influence at all comparable with theirs. No doubt the most effective as well as the earliest book in this class was Douglass's "Narratives of My Experience in Slavery," followed in 1845 by "My Bondage and My Freedom." No other books of negro authorship in the abolition period are shown here, although several negro writers were busy then in the period al press. Here is shown the first issue of the first paper published in America for negroes, Freedom's Journal, March 30, 1827, printed in New York by Cornish & Russwurm. This copy is loaned to the Exposition by the New Yerk Historical Society. Another ante-bellum print, not long-lived, was The Anglo African Magazine, started in New York in January, 1859. There are now published in the United States 230 papers, mostly weekly, devoted to the American negro, most of them edited by negroes. One of the race, I Garland Penn, a school teacher of Lynchburg, Va., has published a volume, "The Afro-American Press and Its Editors."

Among historical works of sterling worth are "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States, by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Ph. D., professor in Wilberforce University, (Harvard Historical Studies,) and "Progress of a Race; or, The Remarkable Advancement of the Afro-American Negro," by H. F. Kletzing and W. H. Crogman, A. M., of Clark University. For this work, which includes a chapter on the negro in the Spanish-American war, an introductory chapter was written by Booker T. Washington, whose own books need no characterization here. He is our foremost living negro author.

As may be supposed the collection is rich in what may be called literary curios. One of them, "Behind the Scenes," by Elizabeth Kecley, "formerly a slave, but more recently modiste and friend to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln," had considerable vogue in its day (1868) because of its singular revelations. Another is "A Colored Man's Reminiscences of President Madison." The author, Paul Jennings, was son of one of President Madison's slaves, his father being an Englishman. Paul became body servaut to Madison, serving until the President's death. In 1865, at the sale of the effects of a negro man who had been for years a messenger of the House of Represen tatives, there was found an autograph of Daniel Webster, which now appears in fac-simile on the fly-leaf of the "Reminiscences" of Jennings. It reads:

Washington, March 19, 1847.

I have paid $120 for the freedom of Paul Jennings. He agress to work out the same at $8 a month, to be found with board, closhes and washing, to begin when we return South. His freedom papers I give him. They are recorded in this District.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

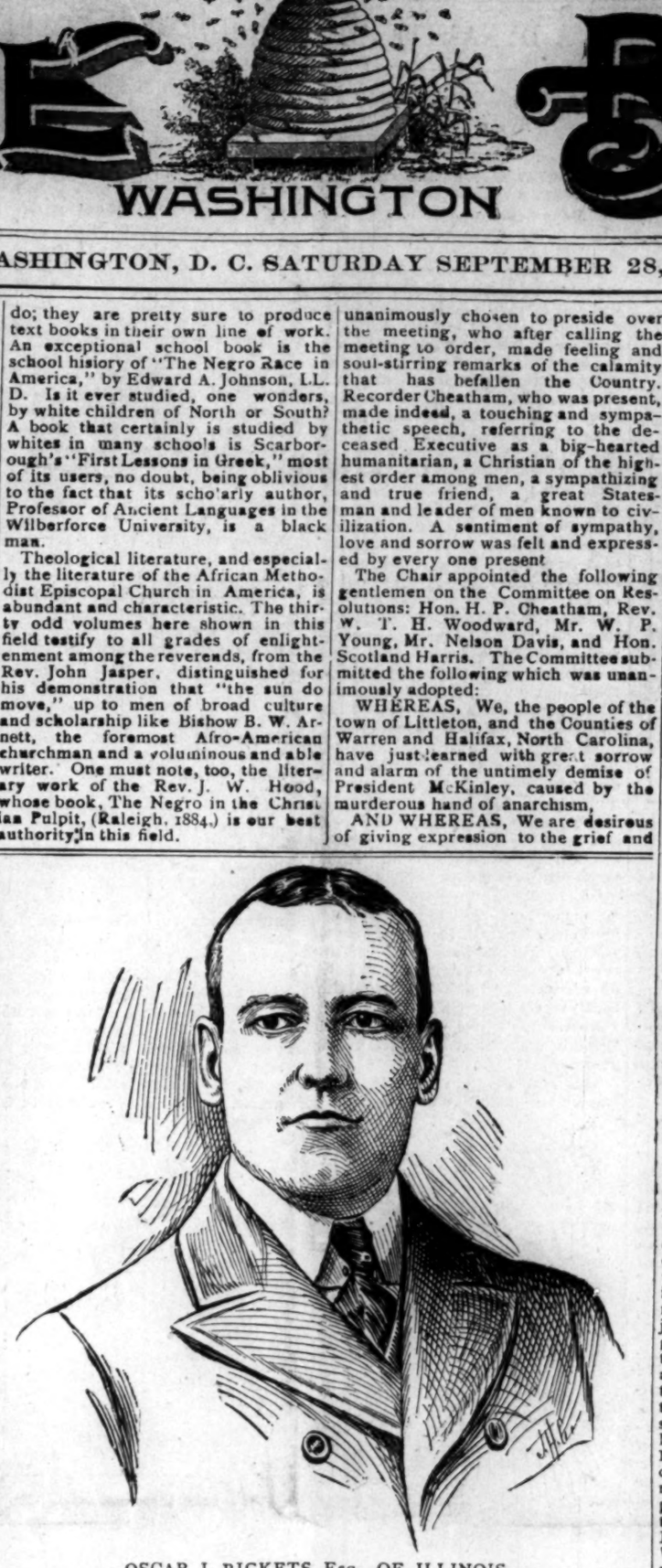
The life of slavery days has been depicted in many narratives which belong to the class of fiction founded on fact. Some of these books are a curious combination of feeble invention and of strong pictures drawn from the writer's own experiences. There has often been lacking the literary discernment which should have led the author to tell what he knew as simply as possible, and not dilute it with trash in a vain effort to achieve a great novel. Two of the wortheir works of this class are "Contending Forces," by Phuline E. Hopkins, and "A Charleston Love Story," by T. G. Stewart.

These are both comparitively recent publications and illustrates two things: First, that books of negro authorship are sometimes put on the market without that fact being indicated, which suggests the querry: Would a book sell better or worse if the "general public" knew it was by a negro? Second, negro authorship has greatly increased in the last decade; many books printed by negroes since 1890 bear the imprint of well-known publishers; whereas in earlier years their books for the most part were wretchedly printed by ill-equipped printers in towns not known as publishing centres. Books taken at random from these shelves were published at Xenia, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio, Nashville, Tenn., San Francisco, Louisville, Cleveland, Buffalo, York, Pa.; Wheeling, and Harrisburg. These imprints translated mean that the authors were too poor to get their work into the hands of the leading publishers, too unknown to tempt the "sure thing" publishers to assume any risk with their dubious wares.

Negroes have written much and well of the participation of their own race in the civil war. What has been until within a few years the best record of the work of the underground railroad was Still's well known Volume, the author himself a refugee slave. Another negro, John Paterson Green, who describes himself as "a carpetbagger. who was born and lived there," is the historian of "The Inhabitants, Localities, Superstitions, and Ku Klux Outrages of the Carolinas."

The college men, professional educators among the negroes acquit themselves much as their white brethren do; they are pretty sure to produce text books in their own line of work. An exceptional school book is the school hisiory of "The Negro Race in America," by Edward A. Johnson, LL. D. Is it ever studied, one wonders, by white children of North or South? A book that certainly is studied by whites in many schools is Scarborough's "First Lessons in Greek," most of its users, no doubt, being oblivious to the fact that its scholarly author, Professor of Ancient Languages in the Wilberforce University, is a black man.

Theological literature, and especially the literature of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America, is abundant and characteristic. The thirty odd volumes here shown in this field testify to all grades of enlightenment among the reverends, from the Rev. John Jasper, distinguished for his demonstration that "the sun do move," up to men of broad culture and scholarship like Bishow B. W. Arnett, the foremost Afro-American churchman and a voluminous and able writer. One must note, too, the literary work of the Rev. J. W. Hood, whose book, The Negro in the Christian Pulpit, (Raleigh, 1884,) is our best authority in this field.



OSCAR J. RICKETS, Esq., OF ILLINOIS,

Private Secretary to Public Prjnter Palmer and the Printers Friend.

Those who who would know the negro author at his best, freest from affectations, truest to his native strains, must seek him, in prose, in such pleas and books as The Bright Side of African Life, by the Hon. William H Heard, one time Minister resident and Counsul General to Liberia; Echoes from the Cabin and Elsewhere, by James Edwin Campbell; a simple chronicle reflecting the trne spirit of ante bellum days and full of the philosophy and humor of his race; Bond and Slave, a tale of slave times by a slave, James H. W. Howard, afterwards one of the leading journalists in America, and from Slave Cabin to the Pulpit, the autobiography of the Rev. Peter Randolph, (1893.) A book of distinction in a different field is Web Down Souf, by Daniel Webster Davis, a record of tradition and history, in dialect and patois. It may fairly be questioned, however, whether a negro can write negro dialect any better from the fact that he is a negro. White men may be equally familiar with it, aad more skilful in recording it. When it comes to the purely objective study of types, the negro author has no advantage over his white brother; when it is a matter of expressing sympathy, insight due to racial qualities the case is different.

And this bring us to poetry, the field of American letters, in which the negro has made his most distinctive mark. There were negro poets before Paul Laurence Dunbar, though there is none who can rank with him, even as there has been no eatlier story teller whose gifts rival those of Charles W. Chestnutt. There is however, at least one other negro poet whose work should be known to students on the subject—George Marion McClellan, whose Poems, (Nashville, 1895.) written some of them in the noon hour in the swamps of Mississippi, have not only a high lyric quality, but present a true poetic interpretation of nature and of life.

The range of negro authorship is vast; from The Black Codes of Georgia (Du Bois) aud learned treatises on theology, to Diseases of the Feet, The Waiter's Manuel, and Why a Negro Should be a Democrat! It is stated that there are about 2,000 works by American negroes. The present collection far from complete, belongs to the library of Congress.

HONORING OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

A Mass Meeting of panic and grief stricken Colored Citizens of Littleton, and the adjoining Counties of Warren and Halifax was held at the residence of Hon. H. P. Cheatham, in Littleton, N. C. to-day to adopt suitable resolutions concerning the great loss to our people, and the Country in the sad and untimely death of the Christian gentleman, the devoted and tender-hearted husband, and the greatest earthly leader known among men, President William McKinley. Rev Virgil N. Bond, of the Episcopal Church and School at this place was unanimously chosen to preside over the meeting, who after calling the meeting to order, made feeling and soul-stirring remarks of the calamity that has befallen the Country. Recorder Cheatham, who was present, made indeed, a touching and sympathetic speech, referring to the deceased Executive as a big-hearted humanitarian, a Christian of the highest order among men, a sympathizing and true friend, a great Statesman and leader of men known to civilization. A sentiment of sympathy, love and sorrow was felt and expressed by every one present

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee on Resolutions: Hon. H. P. Cheatham, Rev. W. T. H. Woodward, Mr. W. P. Young, Mr. Nelson Davis, and Hon. Scotland Harris. The Committee submitted the following which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the people of the town of Littleton, and the Counties of Warren and Halifax, North Carolina, have just learned with great sorrow and alarm of the untimely demise of President McKinley, caused by the murderous hand of anarchism,

AND WHEREAS, We are desireus of giving expression to the grief and pain we so keenly feel at the loss of the beloved Executive of our Nation, as well as to the indignation we feel at the cowardly attack upon him, the innocent and earthly Saviour of our Nation. Now, Therefore be it Resolved:—

1,....That in this the Nation's Dark Hour, and in the gloom of bitter bereavement which has come to Mrs. McKinley, the devoted wife of the President, we extend to her, and to Mr. Abner McKinley, the President's brother, other relatives and close friends our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

2,....That we shall ever honor, cherish, venerate and keep most sacred the memory of this great and good man, the friend to all the people.

3,....That we acknowledge the loss to the Colored Race in this Country, as well as to the Nation in the death of this great friend and Statesman.

4,....That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to Mrs. McKinley, and Mr. Abner McKinley, and Senator Hanna, their close friend.

Reform in the Household.

"Why so depressed?" the caller asked.
"What makes you both so glum?"
"Why, I've sworn off from smoking, and
My wife from chewing gum."
—Chicago Tribune.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Freddie—Say, dad, would you call it a sensational story if the hero killed 20 men?

Cobwigger—That depends, my boy, on whether it is a historical romance or a dime novel.—Town Topics.

THE SCHOOLS OF ANARCHISTS.

Rev. Dr. Kent Regards Corrupt Officals as the Worst.

"Anarchy—Its Cause and Cure," was the theme of the sermon preached at tho People's Church in Typographical Temple Sunday morning by Rev. Alexander Kent. He described the various schools of avowed anarchists, all of which aimed at the overthrow of state and government, the communistic employing both argument and force. To meet it, both weapons should be used, he declared, because men who counsel violence incite to murder and seek destruction of government cannot be left in freedom. He favored a combination of the governments of the world in providing some island where such people would be at liberty to work out their own ideas of social freedom.

Continuing, Dr. Kent declared that the most dangerous form of anarchy was that which sets fundamental principles of government at defiance and uses its machinery for personal advantage. When leading officials of New York city deliberately corrupt the whole police force, which is pledged to protect the common interests, and make the members of that force plunder and rob the whole city, by selling to criminals they are sworn to arrest immunity from punishment for violating law, what are they but anarchists? When the mayor and city council of Philadelphia turn over to their friends or accomplices in crime franchises of the city for which the city has been offered by other citizens millions of dollars, are they not anarchists? Are they not enemies of government?

Dr. Kent thought the first element in the cure for anarchy was a keener sense of individual duty to one's fellows and a more faithful discharge of the obligations of citizenship.

"When we come as a people to care more for justice than self," he said, in conclusion, "more for general comfort and well-being than for individual enrichment or distinction, the better order will shape itself as naturally as good fruit grows on good trees."

RECORDER CHEATHAM'S INTERVIEW.

From the True Reform, Littleton, N. C.

Although our editorial upon this subject was by mistake left out of our last issue, we deem it none to late to say that Col. W. A. Pledger, of the Atlanta Age, and editor T. Thomas Fortune, lost their ammunition and almost their reputation with the people when they fired at the Hon. H. P. Cheatham because that gentlemen rightly criticised the speeches delivered by them before The Afro-American Press Association on the 6th of last month.

Mr. Cheatham was not alone in his conclusion that the advice given to the Negroes of the South by Editors Pledger and Fortune was unwise and inexpedient; being a safe adviser and true leader, to whom our people are constantly looking for advice and guidance, he did no more than he was expected to do in such a crisis, for which he has the commendation of every thoughtful Negro in the South. If the Negroes are to remain in the South, and remain he must, every fair minded man will agree with Mr. Cheatham that we need fewer Winchesters, less opposition and more efforts to cultivate friendly relations with our white neighbors, fewer fighting Negroes, and more friendly white neighbors are what we really need just now. It is not the mark of a good general to stay 500 miles from the field, in a bomb proof position, and while feeling his own safety urge the armies forward when he knows the result would only be a wholesale slaughter. The colored people of North Carolina accept and appreciate Recorder Cheatham's advice and endorse his timely criticism of those misguided speeches. They also appeciate and endorse the very able and timely defense of this distinguished North Carolinian by "The Bee," of Washington, D. C., of which W. Galvin Chase is editor, he has ever been as true as steel to the interest of the Old North State and of that her truest leaders.

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION.

A woman has need of a sharp tongue, since Providence gave her but indifferent fists.—Joscelyn Cheshire.

As we grow older all life grows more and more bitter—and we more and more able to bear it.—A Woman for Nothing.

Arguments are like birchings; only those know their value who have ceased to have any need for them.—A Royal Exchange.

The history of many a woman's tragedy could be summed up by the man's cry of weakness. "I need you. Stand by me!" — Another Woman's Territory.

Poetry—and most of all amateur poetry—stands for pain. Every line of it spells woe. Either the writer, or those living with the writer, could tell a tale.—Robert Orange.

It is sometimes instructive to look back and see how Destiny gave us a kick here, and Fate a shove there, that sent us in the right direction at the proper time.—The Crisis.

Men who like field sports are, as a rule, earnest, healthy, vivacious fellows, fond of good cheer, with a decided leaning towards making the best of everything.—At Love's Extremes.

All this outward show of holiness failed to convince. It was like the smell of musk, which hints of less desirable scents to be overpowered rather than cleansed.—Sir Christopher.

I suppose it is the crowning futility of sentimentalism to try to remember all the sunrises and sunsets of one's heydays. It only adds to one's late pathos in life to open his old album and smile wearily at the souvenirs that have grown meaningless. — A Journey to Nature.

At the Race-Track.

They find at the race track that pedigree does not always make the mare go.—Puck.

Up-to-Date Game.

Ted—Was the game close?

Ned—Close? I should say so. The crowd was just pouncing on the umpire when the police reserves arrived.—Judge.

REDUCED RATES TO FREDERICK AND RETURN.

Account Agricultural Fair, Oct. 8 to 11, special train from Washington at 8:00 a. m. 9th and 10th. Stopping at interimediate stations. Returning leave Frederick at 5:00 p. m. Rate for the day only, on these trains, including admission $1.65.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Night Schoos opened and Teachers Appointed.

The board of education last Wednesday night held its first meeting since the reopening of the public schools of the District. Many matters of routine were considered, and action was taken in connection with the opening of the night schools. The board also approved an application presented by students of the manual training schools, through their director, Mr. Chamberlain, for permission to organize two companies of cadets.

It was explained that the various high schools represented in the High School Cadets' organization were on the same basis with the manual training schools, the only difference being in the curriculum. The boys of the training schools have been manifesting much enthusiasm in the movement for the organization of a military ad junct, and are about to elect officers. Before proceeding they desire to receive the indorsement of the board of education. It was requested that the two new cadet companies be placed on the same footing as the High School Cadets, enjoying the same privileges and acting under identical ruless Director Chamberlain waited at the Franklin Building Wednesday eve. until action on the application of hi. students had been made known to him. Thursday morning he broke the pleasing news to the boys, and the election of officers will be held.

NIGHT SCHOOLS OPEN MONDAY.

The only other matter of more than ordinary importance considered was the night school questien. A complete plan was placed before the board and approved. The night schools will begin their sessions Monday evening and will be open thereafter through the winter and spring terms every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, with grades from the first to the eight in each building. There will be three building for white scholars and as many for colored. The buildings have been only tentatively decided upon, probably the Gales, Jefferson and Franklin buildings for the white scholars. The board designated the personnel of the night schools as follows:

Director—R. Raymond Riordon.

Assistant director—F. J. Cardoza, in charge of the colored schools.

White schools—Principals, Messrs. Charles Hart Elliott Kramer and Percy Hughes. Teachers—Miss Hazleton Throckmorton Mr. Harry Draper Miss Blanche Pearson Miss Caroline Robinwtte Miss Joe Keneally Miss Nellie Hayme Miss Kate E. Rawlings Miss Isa Vanderwerker Miss Margaret O'Brien Miss Bernice Spies Miss Nellie Brandenburg Miss Ida Stutz, Mrs. Sarah M. Farr Miss Layton Miss Louise Emmerson Miss M. A. McMahon Miss M. G. Calahan and Miss Margaret Whitzell.

Teachers in industrial cooking schools for white children—Miss Jacobs and Miss McDaniels.

Teacher of Industrial Weaving—Mr. Maurice Metz.

Colored Schools—Principals, Mesdames S. J. Fisher G. B. Campbell and M. I. Saunders. Teachers—L. B. Syphax G. F. Smith E. L. Kumer M. J. Brown L. R. Smith H. S Holmes K. R. Parker J. S. Ball H. E. Hamer L. B. Brown H. E. Anderson L. E. Scott L. E. Hewlett M. A. Stewart A. E. Hewlett O. V. Contee J. T. Fox L. Page D. B. Thompson and G. C. Pollard.

Teachers of colored cooking schools; Miss Alice C. Pinyon Miss Julia Shaw Miss Laura Parker and Miss Lena W. Johnson.

PROMOTION OF TEACHERS.

The board made the following promotions:

Fourth division—Miss Sarah Mouzon third grade teacher, to be fourth grade teacher; Mrs. E. J. Maloney, second grade teacher, to be a third grade teacher.

Eight division—Miss Emma L. Williams, second grade teacher at the Cranch School, to be a second and third grade teacher at the Benning School; Miss E. C. Espey, first grade teacher, to be a third grade teacher; Miss N. V. Bolter, first grade teacher, to be a second and third grade teacher; Miss A. E. Douglass, second grade teacher, to be a second and third grade teacher; Miss M. K. Espey, fourth grade teacher, to be a fifth grade teacher.

Miss Nena Reed was appointed a teacher and assigned to the eight division.

Miss Georgie Anderson Baldwin was appointed assistant principal.

Misses Bessie E. Miller, Lottie B. Ray, Evelyn E. Knight, Mrs. F. F. Fitzgerald, Clarence Davis, and Walter Hurt were appointed substitute teachers.

In China.

In China liquids are sold by weight and grain by measure. John buys soup by the pound and cloth by the foot. A Chinaman never puts his name outside of his shop, but paints instead a motto, or a list of his goods, on his vertical sign board. Some reassuring remark is frequently added, such as "One word hall," "A child two feet high would not be cheated." Every single article has to be bargained for, and it is usual for the customer to take his own measure and scales with him.—Albany Argus.

TENETS OF ANARCHY

Expounded by Emma Goldman in a Recent Speech.

Remarks That Prompted Murderous Assault on President McKinley —Delivered on May 6, at Cleveland, O.

An address delivered in Cleveland, O., on May 6 by Emma Goldman, the anarchist, is believed to be largely responsible for the attempt on the life of President McKinley.

Miss Goldman spoke there twice on that date, and a copy of her address was found in the pocket of Leon Czolgosz when searched by the Buffalo police. In the audience on that occasion was the man who tried to kill the president, and his associates now recall that he was one of the most enthusiastic in his applause of the utterances of Miss Goldman.

In the course of her address on May 6 Miss Goldman first outlined the principles of anarchy and detailed the methods whereby she hoped to accomplish the ends of anarchy. Her talk was full of forceful passages, and some cases more notable for their strength than their elegance.

"Men under the present state of society," she said, "are mere products of circumstances. Under the galling yoke of government, ecclesiasticism, and a bond of custom and prejudice, it is impossible for the individual to work out his own career as he could wish. Anarchism aims at a new and complete freedom. It strives to bring about the freedom which is not only the freedom from within, but a freedom from without, which will prevent any man from having a desire to interfere in any way with the liberty of his neighbor.

"Vanderbilt says: 'I am a free man within myself, but the others be damned.' This is not the freedom we are striving for. We merely desire complete individual liberty, and this can never be obtained as long as there is an existing government.

"We do not favor the socialistic idea of converting men and women into mere producing machines under the eye of a paternal government. We go to the opposite extreme and demand

MISS EMMA GOLDMAN.
(Her Speech Prompted Czolgosz to Assault the President.)

the fullest and most complete liberty for each and every person to work out his own salvation upon any line that he pleases. The degrading notions of men and women as machines is far from our ideals of life.

"Anarchism has nothing to do with future governments or economic arrangements. We do not favor any particular settlement in this line, but merely ask to do away with the present evils. The future will provide these arrangements after our work has been done. Anarchism deals merely with social relations, and not with economic arrangement."

The speaker then deprecated the idea that all anarchists were in favor of violence or bomb throwing. She declared that nothing was further from the principles they support. She went on, however, into a detailed explanation of the different crimes committed by anarchists lately, declaring that the motive was good in each case, and that these acts were merely a matter of temperament.

Some men were so constituted, she said, that they were unable to stand idly by and see the wrong that was being endured by their fellow mortals. She herself did not believe in these methods, but she did not think they should be condemned in view of the high and noble motives which prompted their perpetration. She continued: "Some believe we should first obtain by force and let the intelligence and education come afterwards."

Miss Goldman did not hesitate to put forward a number of sentiments far more radical and sensational than any ever publicly advanced there. During Miss Goldman's lecture a strong detail of police was in the hall to keep her from uttering sentiments which were regarded as too radical. This accounts for the fact that the speaker did not give free rein to her thoughts on this occasion. By reason of anarchistic uprisings elsewhere it was thought best by the city officials to curb the utterances of the woman.

China's Christian Population.

The total number of Christians in China, according to the Catholic Champion, is 700,000, of whom more than 500,000 are Roman Catholics. At the present time the foreign missionaries number some 3,000 men, half of these being Roman Catholics, and 1,600 women, 900 being Roman Catholic sisters. The increase in the numbers, both of the foreign missionaries and the native Christians, has been very rapid of late.

Annual Pay of Governors.

The highest salary paid to governors is $10,000 by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Oregon and Vermont pay only $1,500.

A BEAUTIFUL ANIMAL.

Discovery of a Beautiful Mountain Sheep in the Wilds of the Klondike.

Gold is not the only treasure which has been discovered in the Klondike, for a new species of mountain sheep was recently found there, and, according to Mr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York zoological garden, 'it may justly be regarded as the handsomest and most striking in color markings of all known species of the genus ovis."

Mr. Henry W. Brown, of Dawson City, presented the skin and skull of one of these sheep to the provincial museum in Victoria, B. C., and there Mr. Hornaday saw them during his recent trip through British Columbia. Mr. Brown

KLONDIKE MOUNTAIN SHEEP.
(Remarkably Beautiful Animal Discovered in the Frozen North.)

had supposed that the specimen was one of the so-called Stone's black sheep, but Mr. Hornaday, whose attention was directed to it by Mr. John Fannin, curator of the provincial museum, saw at once that it represented a species absolutely new to science. Without further delay the sheep was named in honor of Mr. Fannin, who is a well-known authority on the animal life of the northwest, and in all future works the species will be known as ovis fannini.

The new sheep, which is also locally known as the saddle-backed and piebald sheep, is of a brownish gray color over the entire body, except on the head, neck, breast, abdomen, inside of forelegs and a small patch above the tail, where it is snowy white.

"The points of difference between ovis fannini and all other species of American ovidae are conspicuous," says Mr. Hornaday, "and it is remarkable that an animal so large and handsome and so strangely marked that its separate identity must be recognizable at a considerable distance should remain in North America undiscovered, and even unheard of, until the closing year of the nineteenth century. It is strange, indeed, that for so many years it has escaped the vigilant eyes of the Hudson Bay Fur company and its army of hunters and trappers."

ORIGIN OF OUR ARMY.

It Was Created and Articles of War Adopted by the Continental Congress in 1775.

In the month of June, 1775, the continental congress, in session at Philadelphia, passed three important resolutions, writes Gen. Francis V. Greene, in Scribner's. The first adopted and took over as a continental army the force of New England troops which, under the lead of Massachusetts, had assembled at Boston soon after the battles of Lexington and Concord; the second appointed George Washington

GEN. FRANCIS V. GREENE.
(His Success as an Author as Great as His Military Fame.)

"general and commander-in-chief of all the continental forces, raised or to be raised, for the defense of American liberty;" the third adopted "rules and regulations for the government of the army"—the articles of war, which, modified and amended from time to time, still govern the army and form the basis of the military law.

This was the origin of the American army. In the intervening 126 years nearly 5,000,000 men have worn its uniform; it has conducted with success five great wars, covering a period of 17 years, and numerous minor campaigns against Indians and Philippino insurgents; it has been the chief instrument in restoring order and inaugurating civil government after the war with Mexico and the war with Spain; from its ranks have come 11 of the 24 presidents of the United States and many hundreds of men occupying the highest civil offices, governors of states, senators and representatives in congress, cabinet ministers, ambassadors and judges of the most important courts.

For a people who have never sought war and have only resorted to it when reluctantly forced to do so, the army has filled a large place in our history.

ON A DYNAMITE SHIP

How a Modest Hero Fought a Fire Against Time.

A Deed That Even a Cynical Superintendent Admitted to Be Brave—Rare Self-Possession in Trying Circumstances.

In studying up the dangers of dynamite working for St. Nicholas Cleveland Moffett extracted from the superintendent of the works he visited an admission that a certain worker had once shown considerable bravery, though he didn't think the manufacture of explosives was an extra-hazardous employment.

He did not care to talk about dynamite—they never do. He did not think there was much to say, anyhow, except that people have silly notions about the danger. He had been working with dynamite now for 25 years, and never had an accident—that is, himself. Oh, yes; some men had been killed in his time, but not so many as in other occupations—not nearly so many as in railroading. Of course there was danger in dealing with any great force; the thing would run away with you now and then; but on the whole he regarded dynamite as a very well-behaved commodity, and much slandered.

"Then you think dynamite workers have no great need of courage?" I suggested.

"No more than others. Why should they? They work along for years, and nothing happens. They might as well be shoveling coal. And if anything does happen, it is over so quick that courage isn't much use."

Having said this, he hesitated a moment, and then, as if in a spirit of fairness, told of a certain man at the head of a nitroglycerin mill who on one occasion did do a little thing that some people called brave.

He wouldn't give the name of this "certain man," but I fancied I could guess it.

This nitroglycerin mill, it seems, was on the Pacific coast, whence they

PUTTING OUT THE FIRE.

used to ship the dynamite on vessels that loaded right alongside the yards. One day a mixing-house exploded, and hurled burning timbers over a vessel lying near that had just received a fresh cargo. Her decks were piled with boxes of explosives—wooden boxes, which at once took fire. When this "certain man" rushed down to the dock, the situation was as bad as could be. There were tons of dynamite ready to explode, and there was a hot fire eating deeper into the wood with every second. And all the men had run for their lives!

"Well," said the superintendent, "what this man did was to grab a bucket and line, and jump on the deck. Yes, it was burning; everything was burning. But he went to work lowering the bucket overside and throwing water on the flaming boxes. After awhile he put 'em out, and the dynamite didn't explode at all; but I guess it would have exploded in a very short time if he had kept away, for the wood was about burned through in several places. I know that's a true story, because, well—because I know it."

"Don't you call that man brave?" I asked.

The superintendent shook his head. "He was brave in that particular instance, but he might not have been brave at another time. You never can tell what a man will do in danger. It depends on how he feels or on how a thing happens to strike him. A man might act like a hero one day and like a coward another day, with exactly the same danger in both cases. There's a lot of chance in it. If that man I was telling you about had been up late the night before, or had eaten a tough piece of steak for breakfast, the chances are he would have run like the rest."

The Cow and the Camera.

Here is a sagacious cow that attended promptly to a little matter of business, and deserves a blue ribbon. At Bloomfield, N. J., the other day an amateur photographer stole a march on some girls as they were frolicking in a stream on the Dodd estate. The camera was all adjusted for an exposure, and the photographer ducked beneath the black cloth. A cow apparently took in the situation just in the nick of time, and bucked the camera fairly and sent it flying. Then she turned to the man and chased him over a rail fence, standing guard until the girls had donned their clothes and escaped.

Where Horses Are Weak.

The first animal to succumb to a very cold temperature is the horse.

BISHOP WAS SCARED.

Thrilling Ride Down a Steep Grade on a Handcar.

Venerable Churchman Has an Experience in Trying to Keep an Engagement — Guide of Car Swore at Him.

A recent ride of five miles on a handcar by Bishop F. Dubs, head of the United Evangelical church of the United States, was novel for a bishop, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun from Reading, Pa.

The well-known churchman, who is now past 65 years old, came on from Chicago on his annual visitation. He had preached at the Adamstown camp meeting and was booked to appear at an important business meeting of the church in Reading. The bishop took the steam cars for Reading, but when half way the engine was derailed and all further progress was blocked.

To one of the train employes, Bobby Wahl, fell the lot of bringing the mail through to Reading. The wreck had occurred at a high place and it was known that a smaller car might be run to Mohnsville by gravity, where trolley communications could be had. The railroad man procured a handcar, put the mail on and was about starting, when an elderly, white-bearded man of giant build asked whether he could ride along.

"All right," said the railroader, "but you've got to take the chances, old man." The bishop quietly smiled and said he would, and was amused because he was not known to the conductor of the handcar. They were off quickly and as the car gained momentum it dashed down the incline rapidly. The bishop could not maintain an upright position, no matter how much he tried to by stiffening his legs and propping himself. The handcar swayed from side to side and the man at the brake grasped the wheel with both hands and kept his eyes well ahead.

As the truck dashed down a steep grade, making a great deal of noise,

"DON'T RUN SO FAST."

the bishop had to take off his hat. His silvery locks and beard fluttered in the breeze. Then he sat down. Next he lay flat with the mail bag for a pillow. The ride had become fast and furious.

"Don't go so fast, young man," said the bishop, as he turned about, not relishing the hard floor of the hand car. Next he tried to sit up.

"Go slower," said the bishop.

On went the car at 30 miles an hour and swaying from side to side.

"Run slower," appealed the bishop, but the truck went on.

Then the bishop asked to get off, but Wahl was too much in a hurry. He could not stop. The bishop looked over the side of the car and saw a deep, wooded ravine with sharp rocks pointing up at him.

"Don't run so fast," appealed the venerable churchman. "I tell you, go slower, or we'll be killed."

Finally the railroader, unable to maintain silence and temper any longer, answered:

"I wish you'd keep still. How the hell do you expect I'm going to get this mail through by any slow running!"

The bishop held on and exclaimed:

"Don't swear, young man! don't swear. You'll never go to Heaven."

The railroader then remembered that he went to church, regretted his temper and kept still. The truck flew on around sharp curves, which jolted and swayed the car, threatening to roll the bishop off.

"Keep still, old man, and we'll get there all right, but I tell you to keep still and don't bother me!" said Wahl.

Then the bishop was quiet and held on to the flat side of the car, shut his eyes and trusted in Heaven, as the car rattled and slammed down the hillsides and over trestles, crossing ravines and through meadows, until finally Mohnsville was reached and the bishop was safely delivered.

"There, I guess you're all right," said Wahl, tossing the mailbag to an official. "This is business, you know. S'long," and he and the bishop separated. The churchman wiped the dust from his face, stepped aboard a trolley car and "get there" in time to meet his engagement.

Delightful Bit of Metaphor.

While lauding the young men of his country an English clergyman uttered this mixed metaphor: "The young men of England are the backbone of the British empire. What we must do is to train that backbone and bring it to the front."

Hint for American Solons.

When a dog in Japan disturbs the neighbors by barking at night, its owner is arrested and sentenced to work a year for the disturbed neighbors. The dog never barks again, for he is at once put to death.

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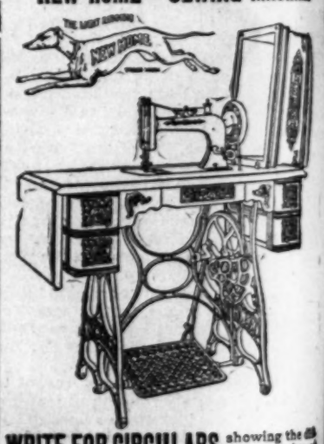

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I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column, and any questions that they wished answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

F. E. M. You should have some stability.

E. J. Perhaps you have cause to be indifferent.

Norah. Good company is necessary for your protection.

Mamie. There is nothing more beautiful in a young girl than good manners.

E. T. You can purchase any style of dress.

Josie. Friendship is like love. Hard to find.

Mamie. Girls are not careful enough. Unless you are engaged accept any gentleman's company that is greeable to you.

N. O. The old style society is the best. A true gentleman is hard to find this day and time.

S. M. You loose a good friend by indiscretion.

Sadie. There are times in life that we should make a change.

Ida. Don't let the courtship be too long. It is not necessary, if you are willing and ready.

Nellie. Your letters should be written so that any one may read them.

Bessie. You have lost confidence in your friend. You should discontinue your correspondence.

Bell. You don't know how happy he was.

You committed a great blunder. The advent would have been appreciated.

Etta. Don't marry one for the sake of marrying, you should learn from observation.

Nettie. Divorces are numerous. Many a girl is lamenting and regretting the hasty steps.

T. M. Keep your friends. Don't be carried away by new faces. They soon fade and their beauty becomes old and stale. Old friends always look the same. We are often compelled to return to them some times.

The Ladies' Home Journal for September is the "Special Autumn Fashion Number" of that excellent magazine. In addition to an unusual number of interesting stories and striking features, it devotes seven pgaes to a complete setting forth of the styles-to-be in dresses, bodices, hats and wraps. The most important literary feature, perhaps, is the initial installment of "Miss Alcott's Letters to Her 'Laurie'"—letters which have never before been printed. They are edited by "Laurie" himself—now grown up. There is a delightful description of a day in the woods with Ernest Seton-Thompson, and a jolly recital of "The College Scrapes We Got Into," by "A Graduate." The fourth part of Miss Tompkin's "Aileen" brings that charming story near to its close, and Mr. Bok discusses the need parental cooperation in education in his editorial on "The School Question Again.' Three articles about "Cats That Draw Salaries," "Famous People as We Do Not Know Them," and "How a Village Changed its Name" combine to make an exceptional page, and a double page is devoted to photographs of "The Handsomest Laces in America." is shown, also some of the photographs which won prizes in The Journal's recent rural contest. In addition to the regular departments there are valuable articles on "A Cleverly Planned Nursery," "Plants Which Can be Raised in the House," and plans for an ideal $7000 house By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Emma. Don't become so conceited that you think that your new friends are all you want. You have made a great mistake and you will realize it when it is too late. It is best not to quarrel. Make it up as soon as possible, you are wrong.

N. L. It is true that you may be well read, nevertheless, you can always be taught something new. Do you know your friends always? Don't show your conceit, it may cost you something.

Ollie. You should confide in some one: It is best always to be guilty of no offense, and then it may not become necessary to tell any thing. Girls will talk and if you want your business kept by no means should you tell it to your female companion. Jealously is a great evil you know.

I. T. To demand respect, it is to respect yourself. Allow no privileges and then you will be respected. Don't talk your business to any one. A, talkative girl is a mischief maker.

Laura. Don't indulge in vulgariety it shows bad taste and bad rearing. You can always tell what rearing a girl has had by her deportment.

Night picnics are dangerous.

Moon light strolls are objectonable.

Flashey dressing is vulgar and generally makes the character.

Powder and paint upon the face marks the woman.

Flirtation tells who you are.

Good time assertion is only used by those who indulge in it.

Don't imagine that you are pretty unless other people say so.

SULTAN'S HOME LIFE.

Ruler of Turkey Afraid of Conspirators and Assassins.

Rises Early and Pays Strict Attention to State Business—Is Easily Misled by Members of His Official Staff.

Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, must always be a figure pregnant with interest for the world at large. A new work shortly to appear in an English translation is from the pen of Georges Dorrys and is a clear and apparently authentic account of the life and reign of the only monarch in Europe powerful enough to successfully withstand the march of civilization in his own dominions, whose temporal authority is without limit, and whose spiritual authority exceeds, perhaps, that of any priest on earth. Turkey and its ruler have so long presented a vexed problem, the issues of which are of such moment to Europe, that a nearer acquaintance with the vie intime of the sovereign cannot fail to be welcome and instructive. To western eyes the orient has ever appeared shrouded in a veil of mystery and romance which, though impeding a clearer vision, greatly enhances the fascination. The tortuous ways of the east are not our ways, nor is it possible for us to entirely fathom the workings of the oriental mind; therefore, such an insight as M. Dorrys gives us becomes all the more interesting, for it helps us to lift the veil a little and to pierce the gloom with our own eyes.

The ordinary daily life of the sultan seems to be comparatively regular. Rising at 4:30, or at least 5, every morning, his entire day is spent in a ceaseless round of occupations. That these bear little on state affairs is proved by the fact that current matters often drag along for months, and even years, in spite of the tireless activity of the master mind. In fact, most of Abdul Hamid's time is spent in his study, absorbed in the perusal of reports sent by his spies from every quarter of the globe, for, as it has been truly remarked, the sultan's subjects may be

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID.
(Turkey's Ruler Who Is a Hopeless Victim of Distrust.)

divided into two broad classes—namely, the spies and the spied upon.

Very opposite traits in this strange character are Abdul Hamid's extreme credulity and his overwhelming suspicion and distrust. In proof of the former it is told that all his drinking water must be brought from Kiathane, because years ago the Bohemian Aafital prophesied he should reign on condition that he drank no other. On a second occasion he met a wandering gypsy in his park at Kiathane, and asked her to tell him his fortune. Oddly enough she predicted his accession to the throne, as well as a long reign, wars, etc., concluding with the ominous words: "Your death will be caused by an illness coming from outside."

Like all despots, the padishah has a horror of death, and, consequently, dreads illness, especially anything of a contagious nature. Cholera and the plague have found him a determined enemy, and if Constantinople of to-day boasts a perfect system of sanitation and advanced colleges for the study of bacteriology, it owes them to the gypsy's warning. His majesty himself is no mean chemist, having devoted a good deal of time to the study of medicine, for, like the wise and far-seeing monarch he is, he fully realizes the benefit of being able personally to analyze such drinks as may appear suspicious. Moreover, he doctors his own ailments, and has done so since the physician who formerly enjoyed his confidence became old and fell into disgrace.

At the first alarming rumor or embarrassing political crisis all his usual habits and occupations are swept away before the threatened storm and he remains for long periods plunged in thought, his active mind preparing plans against an enemy or busily engaged conjuring up visions of imaginary danger. He has been known to remain 48 hours without either food or sleep when suffering from one of these fits. Such long watches, together with the tremendous mental and physical strain endured, bring on nervous attacks of great violence, which render the monarch perfectly ferocious, so that while the paroxysm lasts no one dare approach him. It is, therefore, not surprising that, in spite of the care he takes of his health and the precautions with which he surrounds himself, Abdul Hamid, after a reign of 25 years, looks prematurely old and broken. His weakness is extreme and his body so thin that it is little more than a skeleton; in fact, it is only by dint of will power and nervous energy that the sultan manages to keep up.

Country of Vegetarians.

Nearly all of the inhabitants of north ern China are vegetarians. Their diet consists chiefly of rice, millet maize, turnips and potatoes.

CUPID IN KENTUCKY.

Assumed the Form of a Rooster and Won a Handsome Bride for Charles Gray.

Nellie Thornbury, of Hodgensville, Ky., had two suitors—Thomas Long and Charles Gray. She couldn't make up her mind which one she wanted.

Both the young men were visiting her the other day, and each asked for her final answer.

A pair of bantam roosters began preparations for a battle at this critical moment, and Miss Thornbury, according to the Chicago American, suggested that each of the young men choose a fowl, and declared that she

THE BATTLE BEGAN.

would marry the backer of the winning chicken.

The young men consented and the battle began. Finally the spur of Gray's rooster pierced the head of the other bantam.

"She is yours," remarked Long, sadly.

Miss Thornbury felt sorry for the defeated lover and invited him to accompany her and Gray to the county clerk's office near by, where a license to marry was asked for.

The happy couple came to Hodgensville, accompanied by Long. They applied to the county clerk for a marriage certificate. "How old are you?" asked the clerk.

"Just 18, and as sweet a lass as ever run a spindle wheel or settled a matrimonial muddle," said Long, the defeated lover.

The clerk refused to grant the license, because she was too young.

Not to be outwitted, the youthful pair went to the railroad station and took a train for Indiana. "Come along with us, Thomas, and the first bridal kiss shall be yours," said Nellie to the disconsolate lover, who joined the couple on their journey to Jeffersonville, Ind.

HELD UP AND KISSED.

Six Hoosier Girls Rob a Wonderfully Bashful Man of a Boasted Distinction.

According to an Evansville (Ind.) correspondent, Robert F. Foss, living at Taswell, a small town in Crawford county, has caused the arrest of six young society women of that place on a peculiar charge. Foss declares that he was publicly kissed. He is a young music teacher and only recently made his home at Taswell.

It is alleged he claimed that no girl had ever touched his lips. The girls of the town grew tired of the man's talk and concocted a plot to silence

OVERWHELMED WITH KISSES.

him. Late Sunday afternoon half a dozen of the fair ones met Foss on the public square, pounced upon him and overwhelmed him with kisses. The music teacher protested and threatened to have them arrested, but his threats were laughed at and the girls did not stop their amusement until they had kissed Foss plentifully. He says he will get his revenge through the law, but the general sentiment is that he will get little in the way of redress and much in the way of ridicule if he courts further publicity.

Blind Man's Long Journey.

An astounding railway journey from Constantinople to Berlin has just been performed by a blind man. This adventurous person secreted himself in the bogey of a carriage between the axle and spring, and rode the whole journey of 53 hours in that position. He arrived in Berlin half-dead with hunger and thirst and trembling like a leaf, and as black as a negro with dirt and coal dust. He describes the journey as one long agony.

Jury Trials in England.

Jury trials are going out of favor in England. Out of 494 cases in the king's bench at the present session, 163 are to be tried without a jury.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Tells the Story of His Business Career to a Reporter.

His First Week's Pay Was One Dollar, and the Earning of It He Recalls as His Greatest Happiness.

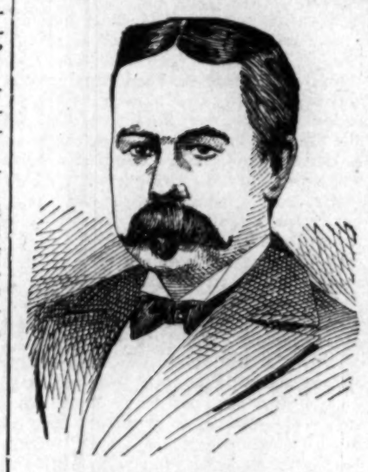
"Something about me, outside yachting?" questioned Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton, sinking back into the soft cushion of the forward deck house of the Erin.

"A great many will fancy that is like giving Hamlet with the principal character left out, will they not? I am sure they must think of me as a man whose life is bound up in challengers and racers; perhaps they will not be interested in its other side." He paused doubtfully. The visitor, a correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, hastened to assure the Irish knight that the reverse of the last statement was the truth.

"I was born in 1851," he said, "the year that saw the birth of the America's cup, and my birthplace was Glasgow, Scotland. My father and mother had come there some years before from the north of Ireland, and my father had started as a dealer in provisions in a small way. I was one of three children, but my brother and sister never reached adult age, dying when quite young.

"Up to the age of 14 I attended school, and when I was old enough I helped my father at odd hours. Then I wanted to do something for the family, and induced my parents to allow me to leave school and become a messenger for another shopkeeper."

He paused here as if thinking of something; then: "I do not know and I cannot conceive of any greater happiness than I experienced at the end of my first week's work. My hours were long and my work hard for so young a chap, but all that was forgotten when my master handed me one dollar as my week's wage.



SIR THOMAS LIPTON.
(Famous British Merchant and Owner of Yacht Shamrock.)

I ran with it home and gave it to my mother.

"I had other ambitions for my family as I grew older, and they were in a great measure realized, but I do not remember that any of them ever gave me half the pleasure or half the pride I felt over my first week's earnings.

"I remained with the merchant for a comparatively short time, and did this more because I could attend night class than anything else. I appreciated then the advantages of a good education as I do now, and every spare hour I had I spent in study.

"Besides, I already had begun to look about me, and I realized that in this country, over in America, there were opportunities for young men, and I wanted to try them.

"I came to America at the age of 18, and I was a steerage passenger. I had very little money—only enough to get me across and then to take me to Charleston, S. C. There, in looking about me for an opportunity for work, I heard of the rice fields and after a time I secured a position with the owner of one of them. I was not a laborer, as has been stated, but more of an accountant, and later an assistant manager. I worked hard, and after several years, when nearing my majority, I returned home with money in my pockets sufficient to engage in the provision business, as my father had done before me."

"Sir Thomas," interrupted the visitor, "how about the advertising at that time?"

A chuckle prefaced the anwer. "Oh! that was begun soon after I started in business.

"I tried hundreds of schemes. One of these was by placing cleverly drawn cartoons in my windows touching upon popular events or of a humorous character. One of these, I recall now, was a picture representing two men, one very stout and the other very thin. The lean man had a legend: 'I'm going to Lipton's;' the stout man was supposed to be saying: 'I am just coming from Lipton's.'

"Another was sending a drove of hogs through the streets with signs saying they were intended for Lipton. It attracted attention but was never repeated. The authorities thought that was a little too much."

Progress in South Carolina.

Prosperity is encouragingly progressive in South Carolina. Twenty years ago that state had 18 cotton mills, with 95,530 spindles—small mills, most of them. To-day there are within her borders 136 mills, containing 2,249,709 spindles and 63,613 looms.

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JOTTINGS OF THE POETS.

The Rules That Failed.

He longed to live a hundred years,
And turned from dissipation;
He managed daily to indulge
In proper recreation;
He never drank nor smoked nor chewed,
He husbanded his powers
And never varied from his rule
Of keeping proper hours.

He made a study of the forms
And mysteries of diet;
He shunned the busy marts of trade,
To live in peace and quiet;
He wore hygienic hats and shoes,
Hygienic shirts and collars—
He'd ne'er have slept without fresh air,
For twenty thousand dollars.

He might have lived a hundred years,
As he so much desired,
If he had not lain down one day
And suddenly expired.
They rubbed his hands, they called his name,
Alas! he would not rally—
He and a sturdy William goat
Had frolicked in an alley.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Nature's Voices.

No false note ever strikes in Nature's music,
Pure melody in every tone, the strain
Of harmony is in its depths, the sweetness
Of brook, of wind, and patter of the rain.

A drowsy sense of comfort in the lapping
Of waves upon the beach. A grand, deep strain
Of organ in the long, majestic clapping
Of thunder, rumbling in the lightning's train.

The hum of bees, the insects in the meadow
Beating their wings in tones as sharp and shrill
As tree toads utter in the falling shadow,
The happy songs of birds; all charm and thrill.

A thousand voices touch our hearts and senses,
From faintest echo in a cave, to roar
Of ocean rushing in bewildering fury
To gather in his arms the waiting shore.
—Claire K. Alden, in Farm Journal.

Peace.

The heart where peace abides is like the ocean
Whose depths the surface storms can never move,
But still abides in deep, unruffled quiet,
For all the foam-flecked waves that roll above.

The heart where peace abides is like the heaven.
The limped dome where clouds in sullen might
May come and go; but through each rift appearing
The blue shines forth the same serene and bright.

Oh, send our hearts this blessed peace, great Father!
That thus endowed and cheered through Thy dear love,
This life becomes to us, Thy faulty children,
A foretaste of the better life above—
—Miss E. H. Warner, in N. Y. Observer.

Harvest Song.

Summer all is pleasure past,
Summer charm is a tale that's told;
Days of reaping have come, at last.
Days of ripeness and days of gold;
Down the meadow-way, glad and strong,
Love comes singing his harvest song.

Love is brown with his harvest toil.
Brown and brawny of limb is he,
Master strong in the garden moil,
Lord of pasture, and plant and tree;
Treasure-burdened, he plods along,
Singing brightly his harvest song.

And in answer the autumn breeze
Sings a pleasant and fair refrain,
Through the boughs of the orchard trees,
O'er the fields of the waving grain.
Hark, the echoes about him throng—
Nature's singing her harvest song.
—Frank Walcott Hutt, in Farm Journal.

Causes of Comfort.

Petted Wife — This old-fashioned chair is delightfully antique, but very uncomfortable. I don't see how your mother could like it.

Husband (mildly)—I presume she was usually tired when she sat down.
—N. Y. Weekly.

Cynical.

"I wonder if there really is any honor among thieves?"

"Certainly not. Thieves are just as bad as other people."—Philadelphia Press.

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The Bee.

—PUBLISHED AT—

NO. 1300. "I" STREET, WASHINGTON D. C

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D C as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	60
City subscibers, monthly	2

President Roosevelt.

Considering the varied and multitudious interest comprehended by the foreign and domestic politics of our late lamented President it is a matter of congratulation that President Roosevelt has adopted the policies and expressed a determination to carry them to their logical conclusion.

That this is a mark of the highest sense of propriety as well as of good statesmanship cannot well be doubted and the people view with pleasure, the indisposition on the part of the President to disturb the harmony which prevails in his cabinet and the more important offices of the government.

There are doubtless many who will clamor for changes and insist that there are men just as good as his present advisers who would advance the public service as creditably and able as those now at the helm. But it must be remembered that experience when coupled with honesty and devotion to the public interests is not to be ignored. The next Congress will likely be characterized by events of the most stirring and important character. The finances which may be seriously affected by unwise radical reform of the tariff must be handled by the best of financiers and the most judicious counsel.

The conduct of the War Department, which is now vigorous code and humane, and which must play an important part in this Administration and being credit or discredit upon the Executive and honor or dishonor on the American government, should be maintained in its present integrity and this can be done in no surer way than by retaining the present secretary.

Foreign relations are of the most cordial character. Through the wisdom, sagasity and diplomatic finesse of the present Secretary of State, commerce and diplomatic interests and benefits have been extended and enlarged ties of international friendship strengthened, the spirit of war and retaliation softened and the power and influence of the American people emphasized.

And the same may be said with respect to the cabinet in general. Moreover the President shows in this to be an astute politician. It allays clamors, soft ensantagonism and above all keeps in friendly relations those powerful politicians whose opposition might disrupt the republican party and render doubtful the success of the party whose policy has so greatly enhanced all of the important interests of the great American people. By sustaining cordial relations with such men as Hanna, Depew, Odell, Platt, the political sky may be kept free from storm clouds and the political atmosphere from oppressive humidity and the success of the republican party in 1904 will be assured.

Unless all signs fall harmony will prevail under the most trying circumstances and the embroglies which have more than once demoralized our great party will be impossible. That the administration may have fair sailing and the splendid work so nobly begun and nobly prosecuted by our lamented McKinley may be conducted to a logical and glorious conclusion is the wish of every good citizen.

Why the South?

There has been a great deal said about the South and the pacification of the Southern people. The Negroes are being disfranchised while every effort is being made to pacify the South. Why should so much fuss be made about the South and the Southern people? Is it not true that this same people rebelled against the Republic and the negroes did everything in their power to maintain the Union? Why should the Negro then be eliminated from the body politic and the men who rebelled against the Republic be given so much consideration? The Colored man is being disfranchised by those who mad. every effort to destroy the Republic

The Wife Should Have an Allowance.

It is one of the most humiliating elements in Woman's life in America to-day, and one of the phases which is most uncomplementarily reflective upon American husbands, that a just allowance is witheld from many wives. No matter how small the allowance may be, so long as it is fair in proportion to the income earned, every wife should have a purse of her own sacred to herself and her needs, and free from the slighest intrusion on the part of her husband. Every wife is entitled to this, and no young man—I care not how small his income nor what his reasoning may be—starts married life aright who withholds that courtesy and that right from his wife.—Edward Bok, in The Ladies' Home Journal for October.

THE BEE would suggest that the young men, who may chance to see this extract will take heed. Young men, not all, who may to day furnish their houses on the installment plan. Within the last few years many of our public school teachers have gotten married and it was not long before their household effects were taken from them. It seems that young men don't know the duty of a husband towards his wife. Some of them think that marrying is all. Many well-to-do teachers have married for the sake of marrying and regret it afterwards. The Bee has many of them in view to day. Young ladies who have resigned their schools only to return as beggars. Some of them have had more children than they can support. Before a girl leaves her school and gives up a good salary to marry, she should first ascertain whether she is to better her condition. A very few men allow their wives to be the custodian of their money, let alone giving them an allowance. No man should marry a woman unless it is his intention to treat her decently.

AN APPEAL.

Every effort has been made by State and National Organizations to inaugurate plans and methods to cure the evils that have taken a hold of the minds of the American people and even permitted every Southern legislative body in violation of the American Constitution and the law governing law and order, pass unconstitutional laws. What methods, therefore must the negro adopt to protect himself. Shall he appeal to the shot-gun? No. Shall he use force? No. THE BEE would suggest that a representative conference be held in the District on or about the middle or latter part of November and through that conference let the American people make an appeal to the President and the President to the Congress of the United States. There sh uld be something done at once to ameliorate the condition of the negro in this country. It is hoped that the entire press of the country will take a hold of this matter and do all in its power to pnt this movement on foot. Let this conference be void of politics entirely. There should not be the least reference to politics but, simply methods to be adopted, where by the President and the Congress of the United States could adopt such methods to protect all classes of American citizens. It is hoped that the churches through out the country will take an interest in this subject and do all in their power to make this gathering a success. There is every reason to believe that the better element of the American people is opposed to the methods adopted by the mob in justifying such acts that are perpetrated by said mob in satisfying the ends of justice. THE BEE maintains that mob law is in violation of the Constitution of the United States and it never was intended by the framers of the Constitution of the United States, that the violators of the law should go unpunished. The American Negro dosen't believe in any class or individual committing a crime and allowed to go free. The negro, is an American citizen, and while there are some, who don't believe in law or order, there are others who are just as patriotic, honest and sincere in their intentions as the white man. The colored people of the United States are not responsible for what a few of their number may be charged with. Those who have the laws to make and the power to execute them should be able to discrimiuate between those who are good and those who are bad. Therefore, the American people are appealed to take such action in this call that they deem best and wise. It is proposed to have this conference of representative citizens from throughout the country to assemble, in National Conference on or about the latter part of November 1901 and adopt such an address to the American people through the President of the United States and Congress. Those who favor such a movement will so indicate it, by addressing the Editor of THE BEE, Washington, D. C. The press, throughout the country, irrespective of politics will please give this call favorable consideration.

MAINE BEARS ARE BOLD.

One That Was Hungry for Mutton Visited a Pasture and Was Not Afraid of Farmers.

A Byron (Me.) correspondent of the New York Sun says that bears are getting very bold. One evening the other week, Leroy W. Thomas was out in his garden, just before sunset, when suddenly he heard his sheep bleating. Looking toward the pasture about 100 rods from the house he saw the whole flock of sheep running down the hill, closely followed by a big black bear.

The first thing Leroy did was to shout to his neighbors to come to

BRUIN AT BREAKFAST.

his aid. They rushed out of their houses to ascertain the trouble.

"A bear! A bear is chasing my sheep! Get out! get out!" shouted Leroy.

Ernest Knapp grabbed his rifle and started for the pasture, quickly followed by Fred and Guy Knapp and George Thomas, also with rifles. Evidently the bear comprehended what was up, for, after chasing the sheep down the hill and up the river bank, he started back toward the woods. When he got about half-way there he stopped beside a large rock, turned his head around and looked at the men who were in pursuit of him. After he had looked at his pursuers for a short time he trotted off up the hill, over the fence and out of sight. The men followed for awhile, but as darkness came on they were obliged to return, leaving bruin to go where he liked. When Leroy first saw the bear chasing the sheep bruin was not more than three or four feet behind them and looked as big as a cow.

Early the next morning Guy Knapp went out into his brother's pasture to see if any sheep were missing, or if he could find any sign of the bear. He was creeping cautiously through the underbrush, when he suddenly heard a low growl and right ahead of him and about three rods away he saw a large bear, busily engaged in breakfasting on a nice fat sheep he had just taken from the pasture. Although the young man fired three shots at him the bear got away unharmed.

THE WAIF'S REVENGE.

How She Got Even with a Pompous Man Who Would Not Purchase Her Wares.

This amusing story is told in the Boston Herald by the president of the New Bedford bank. One day not long ago he and other officers and directors were engaged in a business meeting, held in the directors' room of the bank, and as they believed themselves secure from intrusion, they were much surprised to see a poor little waif enter the room—something which any

"WELL, YER LOOK IT!"

man of business affairs would not dare to do under such conditions. The little girl, shabbily clothed and pinched looking, had all unconsciously entered on forbidden ground, but this she didn't realize, and at once went to the men seated about the big table, offering them small cakes of soap for sale.

The very first director whom she approached shook his head, impatient at the interruption of business, and said, sharply: "I never use it." The tiny peddler, unabashed, went from man to man—all the others, out of pity for her wan little figure, buying of her. As she started to leave the room, after thanking each purchaser, the girl hesitated for a moment in front of the director who never used soap, according to his own declaration, and, looking him from head to foot, said, disdainfully: "Well yer look it!" and then swept out like a duchess.

LITTLE NUGGETS OF POETRY.

The Old Cellar.

A treasure cave it seemed to be,
Full of delicious mystery.
Across the windows' narrow panes
The spiders swung their silver chains!
Upon the swinging shelves o'erhead
Were jars of jams and jellies spread,
Which, when unsealed on festal days,
Outshone the ruby's richest rays.
In one far corner's dreamy dusk
Ripe apples stored their balm and musk.
Huge pumpkins from the next one rolled,
Like giant beads of richest gold.
Ranged upon shelves around the wall
Were firkins short and firkins tall,
Where, youthful palates to entice,
Green pickles swam in seas of spice.
Among them, bulging boldly out,
Was the brown oak cask filled with "kraut."
Perchance that cellar, rough and dark,
Is type of many a man of mark
Whose mind, unpolished, yet has stored
Rich viands for life's festal board.
—Adela S. Cody, in Good Housekeeping.

Sleep and Death.

Beyond the dying sun's last rim of light,
That gilds the farthest reach of western sea,
The weary spirit flies in fantasy
To some mysterious cavern filled with night.
No star-ray mars the velvet darkness deep,
Silence and stillness hold each tiny breath
Till life stands tip-toe on the verge of death,
Enfolded in thy mystery of sleep.

Most sweet and dread Hereafter, through what gate
Shall thy unfathomable life be won,
When toilworn souls behold the final sun,
Night-wrapped, descend, and darkness fall like Fate?
Sleep may reveal in dream's entrancing spell;
Of jealous Death's great secret, who can tell?
—Francis Annesley, in Chambers' Journal.

Waiting for the Lord to Provide.

"The Lord'll provide," he said
And sat around;
While others pushed on ahead
And sought and found.
He waited in idleness—
"The Lord'll provide, I guess,"
He said when the gray wolf prowled,
And "the Lord'll provide, I guess,"
He said when the wild wind howled
Like a fiend unbound.

"The Lord'll provide," he said
When they came and found
The rags on the broken bed,
Where he tossed around:
He that waited in idleness
Said "the Lord'll provide, I guess,"
As they looked and sighed—
"The Lord'll provide, I guess—"
And the Lord did, at last, provide—
A hole in the ground.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Progress.

Whate'er the dismal doubters say,
We're breaking from the ancient sway
Of hate and superstition gray
And creeds that fetter.
From year to year and day to day
The world grows better.

Humanity their steps have bent
Up the long, arduous ascent,
The highway of enlightenment,
With faces dawnward.
Still up that path, with high intent,
The race moves onward.

Up through the long, dark night of Time,
From out the shadowed past we climb,
Above the ignorance and crime—
The gyves that bound us—
Unto an eminence sublime,
The sunlight 'round us.
—J. A. Edgerton, in Boston Budget.

"To Know All Is to Forgive All."

If I knew you and you knew me—
If both of us could clearly see,
And with an inner sight divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we would differ less
And clasp our hands in friendliness;
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree
If I knew you and you knew me.

If I knew you and you knew me,
As each one knows his own self, we
Could look each other in the face
And see therein a truer grace.
Life has so many hidden woes,
So many thorns for every rose;
The "why" of things our hearts would see
If I knew you and you knew me.
—Nixon Waterman, in Good Cheer.

Is Life Worth Living?

Is life wuth livin'? I dunno.
Maybe not an' maybe so.
Haven't time, the truth to state,
Fur sech serious debate.
When the sun is kind an' warm
An' the sky is free from storm,
When the buds are lookin' out
At the grasses round about,
An' the wakenin' through the wood
Sort o' sets you feelin' good,
I jes' haven't got the time
Fur the solemn an' sublime.
Life wuth livin'? I dunno;
Maybe not an' maybe so.
When the birds begin to sing
I can't stop fur figgering.
—Washington Star.

A Country Inn.

It stands, so white and cool and neat,
Midway the drowsy village street,
With windows open to the breeze,
And town folk lounging at their ease.

Tired with the long, hot day a-wheel,
I gladly sniff the evening meal,
And leave an endless, dusty road,
To make the inn my night's abode.

The shadows deepen. On the hill
A tree-toad wakes a whippoorwill;
Softly the dew begins to fall;
A star gleams o'er the pines' dark wall.
—James Buckham, in Good Housekeeping.

Inevitable.

As in every song of merit
A vein of sadness lies,
So gleams of tragic import come
From High-Endeavor's eyes.

If Excelsior be your watchword,
Your aims ideally fine,
Remember—you must suffer,
As hearts that deepest pine.

Yet off—throw off earth's chaining!
Up, up into the blue!
The prize to win is worthy
The pain we struggle through.
—J. E. Patterson, in Black and White.

The Untruthful Daisy.

She wandered where the daisies grew
Her lips were red; her eyes were blue.
She plucked a daisy from its bed,
And broke each petal as she said:

"He loves me; he loves me not,
He loves me, he loves me not;
He loves me, daisy tell me so."
The final petal answered: "No."

She laughed, but one small tear drop bold
Spread secrets of the heart untold.
"He loves me not?" she tossed her head,
"Why, daisy, you tell lies," she said.
—N. Y. Sun.

Tired.

Too tired to work, too tired to play;
Too tired to go, too tired to stay.

Too tired to ride, too tired to walk;
Too tired to write, too tired to talk.

Too tired to loaf, too tired to think;
Too tired to eat, too tired to drink.

Too tired to laugh, too tired to weep,
Too tired to wake, too tired to sleep.

Too tired to sing, too tired to sigh;
Too tired to live, too tired to die.
—Joe Cone, in Brooklyn Life.

RED GULCH JUSTICE.

Judge Hoke, of Sandy Bend, Renders Solomonic Decision.

His Honor Expresses His Contempt for a Coward in Unmistakable Terms and Lets the Criminal Off Easy.

"This yere case," began Judge Hoke, of Sandy Bend, as he opened court in the presence of a Cincinnati Commercian Tribune correspondent and a host of cowboys and miners, "begun over in Wigwag Gulch. Jim Wheeler, who sits over thar and is known to most of you, was lyin' in his cabin over at Wigwag the other day when all at once he felt that he must have a whisky sour at any cost. It's 15 miles to Sandy Bend, and an ekal distance to Dead Shot, but Jim kept longin' for that whisky sour till he made up his mind to saddle up and ride over yere. It ain't for this court to either praise or condemn a man for ridin' 15 miles over a mighty rough trail to git the cotton out of his throat. It's sufficient to say that, once Jim had made up his mind to come, he couldn't git that mewl saddled quick enough, and in his hurry he left his guns behind. He'd got about a mile on his way and his old mewl was strikin' a gait when he suddenly found Lew Docker on the trail before him. Lew is that onery-lookin' half-breed over by the door, and he's as mean as he looks. As he stopped Jim in his wild career he sung out:

"'Fall off!'

"'What for?'

"'Bekase I want that mewl.'

"'But it'll be robbery.'

"'Durn the difference.'

"Jim wanted to palaver, but the half-breed drew down on him and made him hop off. Then he hopped on and started for Jim's shanty. He cleaned it out of everything he wanted and made a bee-line for Dawson's Bend. Did Jim foller in hopes that luck might turn? Not a foller. When a stranger come along with two guns and offered to lend him one of them, did he grab the weepin and set out after Lew? Not

"I WANT THAT MEWL!"

at all. When a second stranger come along and offered him both a gun and a mewl to foller up the half-breed, did he forgit the whisky sour and gallop off like a vengeful tornado? He didn't. The durned fishworm simply picked up his legs and walked the other 14 miles, and when he arrived here he come to me with tears in his eyes and said:

"'Jedge Hoke, I'm a-callin' fer jestice.'

"'What d'you want of it?' said I.

"'To git back my own from Lew Docker, the half-breed.'

"He didn't gin me a straight story. He twisted it to make me believe he had no show. I issued the warrant, and the half-breed was brung in last night. The constable found him in a cave in the Blue Hills, and it took about 50 shots to drive him out. That's the case as it stands, and Jim Wheeler will rise up while I call him a knock-kneed, slab-sided fishworm, without any spinal column. I ain't sayin' that Lew didn't have the bulge on him at the start, but it ain't intended that the law is goin' to step in while a feller has any cartridges left. The plaintiff is not only got no case in this court, but it will cost him $7 to squar' hisself with the law and community.

"Lew Docker, stand up. This yere court as a court and as the owner of the Red Dog saloon, never put you down for anything beyand fresh. Nobody kin skassly believe that you held Jim up and cleaned him out, and it's a sort of record to be proud of. If you keep on the way you have begun, you might git up the courage to run off a bunch of cattle or shoot a Chinyman. Howsumever, it is the dooty of this court to see that you don't step too high nor jump too far at the beginnin', and you'll pay a fine of $11 and $6 costs or git a vacation in the jail. I understand that Jim has got his property back, and I ain't warnin' you ag'in tryin' the same game on him ag'in if you feel like it. I'm simply sayin' that if you do and fall by the wayside you'll git a shaller grave at public expense. If you don't fall and Jim comes whining around yere for more jestice, he'll git jumped out of this jurisdiction, and every jump will kiver thirteen feet. Now let the court be adjourned and law and order prevail."

Judge Lynch in Montana.

Three house thieves, captured near Judith, Mont., were mounted on horses, with nooses adjusted to their necks, and the ropes were thrown over the stout limb of a tree. At a signal the horses were led from under them, and the culprits hung suspended until death ended their punishment.

ASSISTED THE TEXANS.

Gen. Sickles When a Lad Helped the Lone Star Patriots to Win Independence.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles began his career as a typesetter. He always had a taste for adventure, relates the Saturday Evening Post, and when a lad was thrilled by the stories of heroism which floated up from Texas and formed part of the history of the struggle of that state for freedom from the Mexican rule. Sam Houston became the boy's ideal hero. "I wanted to run away and take part in the business myself," said he while chatting one day with some Texans in the

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.
(Union Veteran Who Is Prominent in the Grand Army.)

cloakroom of the house of representatives, "but my father exercised the veto power, and traveling was not as easy then as it is nowadays.

"A man named Hitchcock was raising a company to go down and help the Texans in their war. About that time my kind-hearted old grandfather gave me $500 to buy a horse and buggy. A horse was the one thing I had always promised myself as soon as I should be rich enough, so I was delighted with the gift, but when I heard Hitchcock talk so eloquently about the wrongs of the Texans and their noble struggle for liberty I couldn't stand it; I simply threw my grandfather's money into his lap.

"Naturally my grandmother began to wonder pretty soon where my horse was. I told her that I was waiting to get one that would trot in 2:40, which was great speed for those days. Her unsuspecting soul was satisfied with the explanation. Next day my father became inquisitive, and after I had made two or three stammering attempts to put him off I had to come out with the whole story. I am not sure whether he was more angry or amused over it.

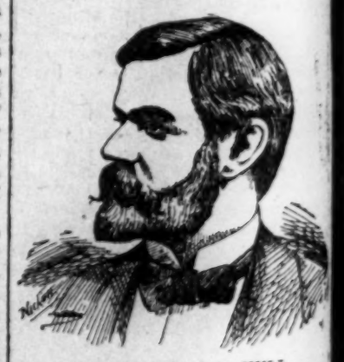
"But the funny part of it came later. Another man arrived in town, one Dick Hunt, who was raising money to furnish supplies for the fighters in Texas. He came after my father, I came to his assistance, and between us we got the old gentlemen so interested that he handed out another $500 from his own pocket."

Gen. Sickles is so impressive in appearance that people stare a good deal at his crutches (he lost a leg at Gettysburg), and not a few strangers have had bad grace to stop him and inquire how he met with his supposed accident. The general does not take these impertinences any too kindly, though he usually avoids giving expression to his opinion of the questioner.

PREDICTS A REVOLT.

Congressman Hull Warns Against Religious Interference with the Moro Tribe.

Congressman Hull, of Iowa, who recently returned from Manila, in an interview declares that if missionaries are allowed to go to the island



HON. JOHN A. T. HULL.
(Chairman of House Committee on Military Affairs.)

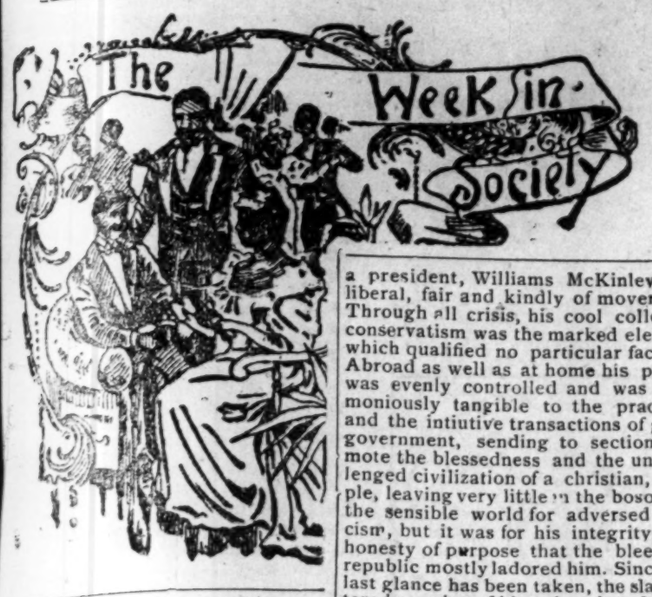
of Mindanao, where the Moro tribe is dominant, the United States will face a big revolt. He said:

"Moros are Mohammedans and polygamy is part of their religion. Just as soon as preachers get to work among them, preaching against plurality wives, the trouble will begin. They are a fierce warlike tribe, who do not know what surrender means. Like all Moslems they are fanatical to the last degree and will fight for their religion to the bitter end. They are a stay-at-home race and have mingled very little with other islanders.

"Spain never made any attempt to govern them and thus avoided trouble. As long as we do not meddle with their affairs there is little danger of conflict, but any attempt to make them conform to our standards of morality or religion will provoke war. There are no fewer than 300,000 Moros and war with them would make the recent trouble with the Filipinos look like child's play."

Borneo Idea of Beauty.

In Borneo elongated ear-lobes are considered a mark of beauty.



Mrs. Ruth Wells Turner of Stockton, Mass., will visit the city shortly.

Miss Erma Richardson who visited Cleveland, Ohio, and other points in Ohio, returned to the city last Thursday.

Mrs. Isbella Ledhetter is spending some time in the mountains of New Hampshire. She will return early in October.

John A. Hunter of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is preparing to go to New York to take part in the Mayoralty campaign.

Rufus R. Delaney spent a few days at Fairfax Court House last week with friends. William Ray of Calvert County Md., is now fixing up his political fences.

Miss Florence Williams who spent some time in Buffalo, N. Y., gives a glorious account of her trip.

Mrs. E. D. Anderson of Louisville, Ky., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Terrell 1731 20th street, northwest.

Police Officer Jefferson Thomas of the Ninth Precinct is seriously ill with an attack of Malaria Fever. Mr. Thomas will be confined several weeks.

Miss Rosie Martin is quite ill, and is detained from her duties in school, much to the regret of her many friends.

Mr. John Junifer of New Jersey a Washington young man, is visiting his sisters 1116 9th street northeast. Jonnie is one of the best colored printers that you will find in a days journey.

Miss J. M. Cropper, and sister, Miss C. W. Lewis and Miss Margret E. Jenifer have returned fnom their vacation spent at Atlantic City and New York. They were greatly benefited by their vacation.

Misses Kate Mary and Corene Martin, returned last week from their vacation spent in Boston and other places in the east. It was hard for the ladies to leave the many friends they made while in Boston.

Grogan's great credit house is working night and day to meet the demands of its patrons, They furnish your house from the kitchen to the garret. All on credit. Stop in and leave your order for your carpets and furniture.

Dr. J. N. Abby, of Galbriath A. M. E. Church delivered an eloquent sermon last Thursday on the life and character of President McKinley. The doctor is working hard for his church and simply smiles at the petty opposition that he meets.

Mrs. Adline Campbell, 202 R street northwest, mother of Miss E. V. Campbell a teacher in the public school is seriously ill. Miss Campbell has the sympathies of friends in the iliness of her mother.

Daniel Lomax of Manassas, Va., a famous Republican stumper, looks ravistfully on the political battle field, as the war rages without the Colored brother. Leon Davis of the Bureau Engraving is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaines who left the city several weeks ago on a visit to St Paul, Minn., returned to the city last Tuesday. These two well known citizens had an enjoyable time. In Chicago they were highly entertained by the sister of Mrs. Gaskin of the firm of Gaskin and Gaines. They also visited the Buffalo, exposition and brought home some handsome and original souverniers.

News and Comments.

So exalted was our confidence in modern sugery that a change for the worse in the personage of our slain president would have been a hooted conception and yet just when the country had reached the pinacle in the loftiest reality of its encouragement a word comes from Buffalo that he was speedily sinking due to the weak condition of the heart and its failure to respond any longer to the powerful anti-septics that were there and then being administerd. News spread every which way that the wounded chieftain would not recover, death being a question of only a few hours. Humanity regardless of age sex or nationality deplored the sad announcement and deprived themselves of the brilliant hopes that yesterday fed their anxious strickened feelings. Bells in the Distant belfries took up the painful tidings and with muffled melody told the slumbering nation that the greatest president since the clossal Lincoln had just past into the golden Elysian beyond. As a citizen William McKinley stood in the lovable atitude, where every class could reach him, He treated all alike. The millioniare was no more to him than the peasant. In the words of Robert Burns, the Scotish Poet, A man was a man for all that, no matter what the occupation character was the point of centralization and it was this commendable principle that endeared the dead philantrophist to the seventy five million souls whose welfare he was so nobly protecting, when he received his unfortunate summons. As a president, Williams McKinley was liberal, fair and kindly of movement. Through all crisis, his cool collected conservatism was the marked element which qualified no particular faction. Abroad as well as at home his policy was evenly controlled and was harmoniously tangible to the practices and the intiutive transactions of good government, sending to sections remote the blessedness and the unchallenged civilization of a christian, people, leaving very little in the bosom of the sensible world for adversed criticism, but it was for his integrity and honesty of purpose that the bleeding republic mostly ladored him. Since the last glance has been taken, the slaughtered remains of him, there is only one living emolument which can be kept before us, that is he died as he always lived, proclaiming peace and good will to men.

President Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-fifth, is youngest of American presidents. He is 43 years old.

Brooklyn, N. Y., is credited with a Japanese Doctor. He lives soley by his professior, having a broad practice.

Mr. Aron Russell, Notary Public at the United States Capitol and party arrived from Canada and Niagara Falls Thursday evening via Buffalo. While at Buffalo they met Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair. During President McKinley's four years and six months of executive rule, Mr. St. Clair was steward of the White House and conducted affairs without a flaw. Mr. Russell and party were an the exposition grounds when the fatal affair happened. The lady attendents were Mrs. Catherine Russell, Miss May Russell and the Misses Thomas of Capitol Hill.

Miss Brunetta Hill, a charming young teacher of Birmingham Ala., in company with her sister Mrs. Porter of Scranton, Pa., were the guests of Mrs. Kinney 1829 vermont avenue last week. Miss Hill is quite and accomplished young lady and easily wins friendship where ever she goes. Mrs. Porter is equally as agreeable and has social qualities that are exceedingly tasteful. A reception was tendered them Friday evening by Mrs. Kenney at her residence and it gives without saying that every pleasant time was spent. They left Saturday morning highly delighted with the city and its people.

Miss. Zorra Hughes and her sister Pearl have returned from Atlantic City after a stay of three week's. Their trip to the sea has decidedly benefited them.

It is rumored that United States Senator Wellington of Maryland will be expelled from the Senate next session of Congress. Who said Ben Tillman would go too.

There is sort of a question in the lynching region.

H. Eugene Wilson.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS.

(It has been reserved for Prof. E. E. Dolbear, of the United States, to give the most striking summary of the world's progress in science during the century just closed. It is an admirable instance of the multum in parvo and brings home the sallent points of the century in a way that volumes of learned disquisition would not do.)

We received 23 chemical elements, we bequeath 80.

We received the stairway, we bequeath the elevator.

We received the gunpowder, we bequeath nitroglycerin.

We received the tallow dip, we bequeath the arc light.

We received the sailing ship, we bequeath the steamship.

We received the sickle, we bequeath the harvester.

We received ordinary light, we bequeath Roentgen rays.

We received the galvanic battery, we bequeath the dynamo.

We received the flintlock, we bequeath automatic Maxims.

We received the scythe, we bequeath the mowing machine.

We received leather fire buckets, we bequeath the steam fire engine.

We received the hand printing press, we bequeath the Hoe cylinder press.

We received the hand loom, we bequeath the cotton and woolen factory.

We received the average duration of life of 30 years, we bequeath 40 years.

We received the goosequill, we bequeath the fountain pen and typewriter.

We received the weather unannounced, we bequeath the weather bureau.

We received unalleviable pain, we bequeath aseptics, chloroform, ether and cocaine.

We received wood and stone for structures, we bequeath 20-storied steel buildings.

We received the beacon signal fire, we bequeath the telephone and wireless telegraphy.

We received the painter's brush, we bequeath lithography, the camera and color photography.

The nineteenth century received from its predecessors the horse. We bequeath the bicycle, the locomotive and the automobile.

A bookstall clerk at a big London terminus was recently deputed to write a label for a bundle of detective stories. The label was duly written and affixed to the books. It was then discovered that intending purchasers were informed that the books consisted of "Detective stories by well-known writers."—London Globe.

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A Fine place for pleasure seekers. Bring your children and husbands, bring their families, and enjoy an outing at this delightful SUMMER RESORT. Shade trees, cooling and refreshing breeze. Take F street car and continue your ride to GLEN ECHO junction. Take [illegible] there for CHEVY CHASE, that stops at the PARK ENTRANCE. If you take the avenue car, 7th or 14th street car for CHEVY CHASE and Change at the junction, take the GLEN ECHO car and come directly to

watson's park.

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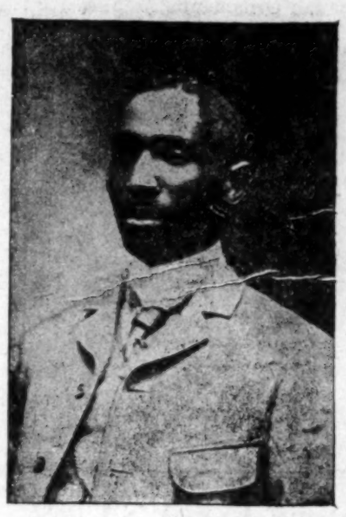

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THE SICK AND DEATH DEPARTMENT is also operated on the most mutual basis and members enjoy advantages in this not accorded by any rival company.

The League operates its own **BANKING INSTITUTION** which is capitalized and chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania in the sum of $50,000.00 and all members can be stockholders and participants in the profits therein. The last annual 12 per cent. dividend on stock was declared on June 4th, last.

THE AMERICAN HERALD is the official journal of the organization, a copy of which is sent to every member by mail at least once a month, that they may keep posted as to every detail of the work. It is published weekly and mailed to subscribers at $1 per year. It is brimful of interesting news matter (not a cheap patented sheet), edited on the most high-toned scale, and pains are taken that no unclean or objectionable items or advertisement are inserted in its columns. Advertising rates are as cheap as any first-class journal can afford, and made known on application.

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PLAY OF ANCIENT RULERS.

Alexander the Great preferred taming fiery and unmanageable horses to any other diversion.

Honorius, ruler of the western empire of Rome, was supremely happy when playing with a pet hen.

Charlemagne devoted much of his spare time to swimming, and easily outstripped all who competed against him.

A queen of Denmark, as a pastime, made dresses, and proudly claimed that most of her garments were the work of her own hands.

Caligula, emperor of Rome, amused himself by feeding human beings to wild beasts, in a portion of his palace expressly arranged for that purpose.

Frederick the Great found needed rest in playing with dogs, and his last words were: "Cover him; he is cold," referring to a hound that had placed his nose against the hand of the dying monarch.

From nothing can a more correct idea of the peculiarities constituting the individuality of those who figure conspicuously in history be gained than from a consideration of their recreations and pastimes—not always in harmony with the character generally attributed to the persons themselves.

Peter the Great allowed himself no rest from work. In those hours which

Hardly Suitable.

First Tramp—Bill won't get much if he goes 'round askin' fer help wit' a high hat an' a cane.

Second Tramp—Well, I don't suppose he'll dress dat way durin' business hours.—Puck.

Absentminded.

Blithers—Poor Bingley is so absentminded.

Blathers—Is he?

"Yes, sometimes he pays his rent in advance."—Ohio State Journal.

His Experience.

His Friend—And you can't get moneyed men to consider the matter?

The Promoter—No. Money talks, but I've found it a mighty poor listener.—Puck.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

New York has now 60,000 telephone stations, which rank it as the largest of the world's city telephone systems.

The Rontgen rays are now used as a test for death, the body after death being far more opaque to them than during life.

The malaptecurus, a fish only eight inches long, can develop a shock of 200 volts of electricity in the two-thousandth part of a second.

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, says that, according to experiments conducted by Mr. H. Janssen on Mount Blanc, it is not necessary to erect poles for stringing telephone and telegraph wires in snow-covered countries. If the snow is several inches thick it serves as a good insulator; the wires can simply be laid down and be ready for transmission of messages. The consul general adds that similar experiments with equally favorable results were made on Mount Aetna.

A Reasonable Conductor.

Pickey—And just because you had lost your nickel the conductor made you get off the car and walk all the way home.

Bilkey—Oh, no. He only put me off. I could have sat by the roadside all night if I had wanted to.—Baltimore World.

Taken On.

Hoax—Funny! Did you ever notice it?

Joax—Notice what!

"Why, in the beginning of the world a rib became a woman, and now it's ribbons that become a woman."—Philadelphia Record.

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You will find a stock here that will surprise you in its elegance and completeness. The very newest patterns in Parlor, Bedroom, and Dining-room Furniture are now ready for your inspection—also Carpets, Crockery, Bedwear, &c.—all on easy weekly or monthly payments. Carpets made, laid, and lined free of cost. No charge for waste in matching figures,

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THEY SAY—

Don't think that you know it all.

You don't possess all the sense. There are others you know.

Judge O'Donnell should be placed upon the bench.

A Judge who thinks that he knows it all, cannot be taught common sense.

Some people can be taught what they don't know.

Others claim to know it all, but they are fooled.

Think well all the time before you express yourself.

Everrett J. Waring will wake up one of these bright mornings and see his deformed picture.

Let us hope for better days, although they may be slow coming.

New York wants the Recordership. So does the District of Colbis.

Believe some things that are told you, but be slow in believing any

This may look a little inconsistant but, nevertheless it is the truth.

You may desert a good friend and afterwards regret it.

President Roosevelt is a man quick in the eye and slow to commit himself.

No man is certain of life neither is he perfect in everything.

If you know what is good for you, be sure and take it.

It is easier to be honest than it is to be dishonest.

The truth is the best thing to tell always.

Mother and son should be inseparable.

The Virginia Constitutional Convention is drawing the color line.

The Color line drawn in a Constitution, is unconstitutional.

A lie may serve your purpose for a time, but it will not always work.

Speak well of your neighbor.

Anarchist must go, or the untry will be in danger.

Success will come to those who are honest and thrifty.

It is easier to tell the truth than it is to lie.

All that looks bright is not always bright.

If you see a man in the street in rags and tattered clothes don't shun him.

You may want him some day when he is in better circumstances.

The man who talks about his neighbor without cause, will stab his friend in the dark.

Great things will come to him who is persevering.

A lazy person cannot succeed, even if he so desires.

Strikes are not always successful.

President McKinley's memory will not be forgotten.

President Roosevelt is sound on the Negro question.

If you have a good friend keep him by all means.

A friend is like hens' teeth hard to find.

The Afro-American Council will disband.

President Roosevelt will go slow, and don't you forget it.

All that glitters is not gold. Neither are all men pure.

Some politicians can tell the truth.

A successful politican will keep his promises.

If you want to succeed with those who have helped you keep your promises.

Schools have opened, now for the bosses.

Don't imagine that you are so important that you can't be done without.

Now that the assassin has pleaded guilty, make quick work of him.

Major Sylvester is to be complimented.

He knows his business and you can't say that he doesn't.

THE BEE is the live paper of the people.

If you want a true defender read THE BEE.

FANS IN HISTORY.

Great sums are spent in ornamenting fans, and many were painted on by the skillful fingers of Watteau.

In the eighteenth century the fan was held up to shield the face when anything shocking was uttered.

The fan was first brought into European notoriety by Catherine de Medicis, who introduced it into France.

In the east, the use of the fan is of remote antiquity. There is a fine collection of fans among the Egyptian antiquities in the British museum.

Fans are made, to a fair extent, in this country. The total value of the fans annually manufactured in the world is placed in excess of $500,000.

Queen Elizabeth of England, when in full dress, carried a fan. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, fans were used by gentlemen.

The manufacture of fans is extensively carried on in England, France and Belgium. Whole villages in Picardy are employed in the various branches connected with the industry.

The Chinese have greatly excelled in the art of fan making, and in the species of lacquered fans their superiority is admitted. Cheap fans are manufactured in Canton as low as two cents a dozen.

In the palmy days of the French court, when Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette lived, there was a profligate extravagance in fans, which was extremely profitable to the manufacturers of them.

In 1871 there was held, under the patronage of Queen Victoria, at the South Kensington museum, a competitive exhibition of fans. Large numbers were placed on exhibition from Egypt, Turkey and Mexico and the islands of the Pacific ocean, and included almost every private and public collection of any note. The queen received the highest premium, $2,000, for a fan which once belonged to Marie Antoinette.

VARIOUS LITTLE MATTERS.

Philadelphia exports one-third as much wheat as New York.

Consumption of coal in the United States amounts to $1,000,000 per working day.

The mayor of New York, to be chosen in November, will serve for two years only.

The capitalization of the largest bituminous coal company in the world is $65,000,000.

During June the concessions at the Buffalo fair took in $24,000, the exposition's share being $6,000.

Surveyors report that a Canadian railway to the Yukon could be constructed at reasonable cost.

The New York scheme of placing chairs in Central park for rent does not seem to be a great success.

The fines collected in New York police courts last year amounted to $78,957. In 1899 the total was $100,637.

American steel wire rods are sold in England at $3.75 per ton less than English rods can be sold on the ground.

A recent rain in southern California increased the Lompoc mustard crop from three sacks an acre to 30 sacks.

One of the novel provisions before the constitutional convention of Alabama was presented by Delegate Waddell, of Russell county, and allows the ballot of an ignorant man in any election to count only one-fourth of a vote.

Nelson Relic.

An interesting piece of history hangs around the section of the foremast of Nelson's flagship, the Victory, which King Edward has just presented, together with other relics, to the museum of the Royal United Service institution in Whitehall. The mast in question, the one against which the great admiral was leaning when he received his fatal wound at Trafalgar, was originally erected in a small temple in the grounds of Bushey lodge, then occupied by William IV., to whom it was presented. While there a pair of more than ordinarily aggressive robins built their nest in the shothole which went completely through the mast, and reared a brood of young ones, to which his majesty and Queen Adelaide were greatly attached. Subsequently the relic was removed to the dining-room, where it supported the famous bust by Chantrey; and upon the death of George IV. it was placed in the guard chamber at Windsor castle, with the inscription: "Auspice Gulielmo IV."—London News.

Doubly Useful.

Tourist—I see you have fitted up your scarecrows with hoes and rakes, so as to look like men working in the field. That's a good idea.

Farmer—Yes, siree. Scares away tramps.—N. Y. Weekly.

Failing Sight.

Bad Burt—No, I ain't the shot I uster be.

Tourist—How's that?

Bad Burt—Why, I had ter use two bullets on the last feller I killed.—Town Topics.

High Praise.

Penelope—That was a fine masquerade ball, wasn't it?

Perdita—Wasn't it? I never saw you look so well in my life.—Detroit Free Press.

The Real Trouble.

"There is one trouble about the man who knows it all."

"What is that?"

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The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or hurting to the wearer.
It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.
Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
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Yabaley—There isn't a bigger nuisance than the man that is always insisting on treating.

Mudge—He isn't half so bad as the fellow that never treats at all.—Indianapolis Press.

NEW GRAVITY WHEEL.

Its Inventor Thinks It Constitutes the Solution of the Secret of Perpetual Motion.

An improved automatic or self-acting gravity wheel is the modest title of an invention by Mr. Herbert Rose, of Australia, which has recently been patented all over the world, and which, if the claims of its inventor are realized, promises to supersede steam as a motive power.

The invention relates to the construction of a gravity wheel, with concentric rings, secured to arms radiating from the center. These arms or weights act as balance and driving levers and are so nicely arranged—those on the downward grade being

ROSE GRAVITY WHEEL.
(Apparently It Is Capable of "Going On Forever.")

two-thirds heavier than those on the upward grade in action—that a natural falling of the weights on the former grade insures perpetual motion.

A cessation of the driving force can only be effected by preventing the weights from falling, and this is done by a very simple contrivance in the form of a spring which acts on all the weights simultaneously. Taking a wheel 40 feet in diameter and three feet wide, it is estimated that it will carry 1,050 weights and that the driving power will be equal to 1,443¾ tons from the center of the wheel. The cost of construction is about one-sixth the cost of machinery for steam power, and it is also claimed that the new motive power will reduce the working expenses 95 per cent.

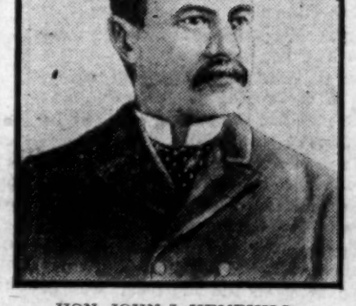
The working model, says the New York Herald, has been subjected to continuous tests, as it is apparently capable, like the brook, of "going on forever," which, of course, is what is expected of an invention claiming to constitute a solution of the secret of perpetual motion

JOHN J. HEMPHILL.

Ex-Congressman's Return to Active Politics Stirs the Democracy of South Carolina.

The return of John J. Hemphill to active South Carolina politics is attracting very widespread attention in the democratic party. When Tillman rose to power in South Carolina in 1890 Mr. Hemphill, who was then the representative in congress of the Fifth congressional district of the state, was one of the victims of the alliance and the reform movement, controlled and led by the senior senator. There is little question that he would have obtained national recognition as a party leader.

It was thought by the friends of Mr. Hemphill that between Senator McLaurin, representing many views in



HON. JOHN J. HEMPHILL.
(South Carolina Statesman Who Wants to Be a Senator.)

national affairs which are repugnant to the democracy, and Congressman A. C. Latimer, who is a typical representative of radical Bryanism in politics, Mr. Hemphill would have more than an ordinarily good chance just at this time to appeal to a large conservative element in the party. He has taken up his place in the quiet campaign which is being waged from county seat to county seat by the opponents of Senator McLaurin, and it seems to be now a foregone conclusion that he will be one of the chief features in the senatorial race in South Carolina next summer.

Alleged Sorcerers Burned.

Hanan, a village on the borders of Anatolia, was the scene of a horrible tragedy recently. There had been an epidemic in the district, and as its ravages ever became greater the villagers finally felt satisfied that it was the work of sorcerers. After a thorough investigation they arrested a man named Aslan and his sister, and openly charged them with being the direct cause of the disease. The two prisoners avowed their innocence, but the mob insisted that they had been heard using incantations and other evil spells, and that their sole object in doing so was to invoke an epidemic. Without delay sentence was pronounced. Aslan was burned alive on an improvised scaffold and his sister was mercilessly tortured with red-hot irons.

SNAKE LOVED MUSIC.

Showed Great Rapture Over One of Chopin's Nocturnes.

Waltz Songs and Ragtime, or Anything Lively and Noisy, Repelled the Reptilian Critic—Charmed by Low Notes.

"During our first year in Colorado," said the ex-ranchman's wife to a New York Sun reporter, "my daughter and myself were desperately lonesome, and for the girl's sake more than for my own I urged my husband to try his utmost and get a piano brought there. A Colarado ranch was then much further from any point of civilization than it is to-day, and for a long time the feat seemed hopeless, but at last, after long and tedious effort, an instrument found its way to our wilderness.

"My daughter had a fairly good musical education before we went to the ranch, and after the arrival of the piano she spent all her leisure time at it. One evening, about two weeks after it came, she had spent a couple of hours practicing some of Chopin's waltzes; then she struck into the nocturnes. Chopin is my favorite among the composers. While I sat there listening intently, my elbow resting on a table beside me and my head on my hand, I felt myself impelled to go to the window and look out. I had heard no sound, everything was as still as death, but there was just a consciousness that something was outside.

"I moved cautiously, peered out slowly, and drew suddenly back. A huge snake was coiled up close under the window. Its body was perfectly still, its head poised in a listening attitude, and swaying slightly from side to side, as if in rhythmic movement with the music. I did not see this all at once. I took in the situation after I returned to the window and stood there for several minutes watching the creature out of range of his eye,

CHARMED BY A CHOPIN NOCTURNE

and wondering if my presence would make itself felt and divert its interest from the music. But no; I don't believe even speech would have broken the spell. The creature seemed dazed, entranced, fascinated!

"After watching him for a time I went quietly over to my daughter and without startling her by so much as a hint of my strange discovery, I asked her to desist for a few moments from the minor and semi-weird notes she was playing and strike into one or two lively airs. She did so, while I returned and watched the reptile.

"After a couple of minutes of the rattling music the snake began to grow restive. It reared its head, beat it from side to side, and showed other symptoms of restlessness and anger. The music kept on; the snake began to writhe and shiver, as if in distress; finally it uncoiled and glided away out of sight in the underbrush.

"When I told my discovery to the male portion of the family they were all ready to watch for that snake and kill him at the first opportunity. But I forbade that; I desired to make a further study of his love of music, and I did so. I prepared my daughter to look for his advent again, and his snakeship did not disappoint us. Again and again we watched him creep to his musical rendezvous, and again and again we tested the quality of his musical tastes. We proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that low, sweet music, minor, sad or weird notes fascinated that snake, and that anything lively or noisy repelled him.

"I grew positively interested in the study and even found myself bestowing a sort of human pity on the reptile. But it resulted in no good, for the other members of the family did not share my feelings, and I must finish my story by saying that the creature's love for Chopin's nocturnes cost him his life during one of his visits under our window."

Saved by His Ugliness.

In the case of a French conscript his face was distinctly his fortune, though not exactly in the sense in which the milkmaid reckoned. Brought before the council of revision at Nimes, he was of an ugliness so appalling that the council could not withhold a cry. Forgetting the young man's presence the council instantly fell to a heated discussion as to whether the laws which regulate the physical standard requisite for service could be stretched to exclude abnormal ugliness. They decided that the conscript must awake such mirth in the ranks as to injure discipline. The young man accordingly was dismissed, not wholly displeased with his homely face, which has saved him three years' service.

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OBJECT OF ANARCHY.

The Followers of the Doctrine Don't Know What It Is.

Proudhon, Pioneer of the Cult, Was an Idealist—Violent School Was Founded by Kropotkin, a Russian Prince.

Within a few minutes after the shooting of President McKinley at Buffalo, and before anything was known of the identity of the assailant, news of the affair was in every American town and village to which the telegraph reaches. Probably in every town those to whom this first report came exclaimed: "An anarchist!" and many thousands added bitter denunciation of all anarchists.

According to Zenker, himself an anarchistic theorist, "anarchism means, in its ideal sense, the perfect, unfettered self-government of the individual, and, consequently, the absence of any kind of external government."

That such a state is possible not one of the anarchistic philosophers has contended, and each has been eager to hold up his neighbor's plan, if not also his own, of Utopia. Its realization, said Proudhon, pioneer of the cult, would be an entirely new world, a new Eden, a land of the perfect idealization of freedom and of equality. Yet Proudhon wrote many books and made many addresses in behalf of his doctrine. Like every other anarchist, he found his theory ending in a contradiction—as soon as there was anarchy a new state would be built up.

Not until the movement started by Proudhon had reached Russia did the "propaganda of action" come into it. In Russia the government, controlling the military, was able to check instantly any movement which might appear in any of the few big cities. In the country no movement could have effect.

"Terrorism arose," says Stepniak, "because of the necessity of taking the great governmental organization in the flank before it could discover that an attack was planned. Nurtured in hatred, it grew up in an electric atmosphere filled by the enthusiasm that is awakened by a noble

PRINCE PETER KROPOTKIN.
(Russian Noble Who Started the "Propaganda of Action.")

deed." The "great subterranean stream" of nihilism thus had its rise. From nihilism and its necessary sudden outbreaks anarchism borrowed terrorism, the propaganda of action.

Prince Peter Kropotkin of Russia was the founder of the violent school of anarchists. Banished from Russia, he set about organizing in various countries bands of propagandists. Instead of the individualism of Proudhon he proclaimed anarchist communism, which is now the doctrine of force and is the branch of the cult most followed in Italy, France, Spain and among the Poles.

Johann Most followed Kropotkin, and in pamphlets and papers urged death to rulers and leaders of the people. He published explicit directions for making bombs, placing them in public places; a dictionary of poisons and the means of getting them into the food of ministers and other government officials. "Extirpate the miserable brood," he said, "extirpate the wretches."

All these leaders and many other theorists, German philosophers, Englishmen, and Americans as well, have published books showing why they believe anarchy to be the ideal condition of the human race. None of them believes it possible. It is only the less brilliant followers who attempt to carry out their teachings and thus bring bloodshed. How this is done the psychologists, the students of criminology explain.

"Anarchism is a pathological phenomenon," says Caesar Lombroso, the Italian criminologist. "Unhealthy and criminal persons adopt anarchism. In every city, in nearly every factory, there are men with active minds but little education. These men stand, day after day, before a machine handling a tool, doing some mechanical action. Their minds must work. They have little to work upon. They are starved for proper food and air and for the mental food which is necessary to a proper understanding of society and of the duties of men. Into the hands of these fall the writings of the anarchists with subtly worded arguments.

"The workman may not be moved in the least by the first perusal. He may even be amused. But later, little by little, as he stands at his work, they come back to him, and he broods over them again and again until they become part of his mind and his belief, and sooner or later he becomes a violent anarchist. For such men Johann Most and his followers form little groups which can hold secret meetings, and through them deeds of violence are plotted and accomplished."

BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

New Government Office Will Be in Charge of Harry D. Hubbard, a Chicago University Man.

Harry D. Hubbard, private secretary to President Harper, of the University of Chicago, has received notice of his appointment as secretary of the national bureau of standards at Washington, at a salary of $2,000 a year. The appointment was the result of a civil service examination in which 200 competitors were entered. His work will begin October 1. His chief duties will be the organizing of the records of the office, the preparation of reports and looking after the correspondence of the bureau.

"The introduction of exact scientific methods into manufacturing and commercial processes involves the use of a great variety of standards of far greater accuracy than was formerly required," he said to a Chicago Chronicle reporter. "It is the purpose of this department to experiment and carry on investigations which will facilitate the standardizing of weights and measures.

HARRY D. HUBBARD.
(Secretary of the New National Bureau of Standards.)

"The institution, when it gets authority in the matter of weights and measures, will tend toward preventing and settling many of the existing litigations which result from inaccurate and unauthoritative standards. The necessity for such authority has in one case alone been so great that a leading association of electrical engineers has offered to provide the present office of standard weights and measures with the necessary equipment if it would undertake the work.

"A great many business firms, colleges and universities now must send their instruments abroad to have them corrected from time to time, whereas when the new bureau is thoroughly established there will be no necessity for this. For one thing I believe that the next congress will pass a bill adopting the metric system, inasmuch as the committee appointed last spring has almost unanimously returned a favorable report."

Mr. Hubbard was born in Philadelphia in 1870. After graduating from the Central high school, where he paid special attention to the sciences, he taught for one year at the Workingman's college in that city. Then for a time he was private stenographer to an official of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. In 1892 he came to Chicago to be the secretary to Dean Judson, of the University of Chicago, which just then was being born. For the past two years he has been the president's private secretary, having special charge of President Harper's annual report, which is considered a gem of its kind.

PRINCE LOUIS AMEDEE.

Record-Making Arctic Explorer Who Is to Pay a Long Visit to the United States.

Prince Louis Amedee of Italy, widely known as the duke of Abruzzi, who is to sail for a visit to the United States

DUKE OF ABRUZZI.
(Famous Royal Explorer Who Is About to Visit This Country.)

in a few days, is the present hero of the arctics and worthy of being made a lion quite apart from his high rank in European royalty. The duke is the youngest son of the duke of Aosta and is a nephew of the late King Humbert. Aosta was king of Spain from December 4, 1870, to February 11, 1873. The young royal explorer, who is not yet 30, is a rarity among princes. Bred in the luxury and idleness of the court, he scorned such life as naturally comes to a prince and determined to devote himself to science. Before his expedition to the pole he had traveled widely and often risked his life for the sake of science. To the north pole there is no royal road, and if the daring prince holds the record for the farthest north it is by virtue of his own inherent merit. Louis' high rank overshadows his really great performance as an explorer, but at present he is the king of arctic discovery. He is a lieutenant in the Italian navy and has been twice in American waters. While here he will be entertained extensively in society.

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Howard Universlty,
Washington, D. C.

Medical Department, including the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutic Colleges: The Thirty fouth Annual Session will begin September 30, 1901, at eight o'clock p. m., in the Amphi theatre. Dr. Charles I. West will de liver the opening address. The last day of registration is October 12, 1901. The public and the profession are cor dially invited to be present.

Rooms for Rent.—1207 Wash-ington Street, Northwest.

AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

The Louisiana exhibit at the Pan American exposition will occupy 2,00(square feet of space.

Canada's exhibit at the Pan-Ameri can exposition will occupy a space o about 3,000 square feet.

New York state will have about 4,00(square feet of space for its exhibit at the Pan-American exposition.

Arrangements have been made t(send the miniature Ferris wheel, which has been on exhibition at San Francisc(several years, to Buffalo as part of the California exhibition. It will be filled with California dried fruit.

Three million logs in one massive pile make a very interesting sight. A large photograph of such a pile at Am burg, Wis., and 30 other interesting views will form a part of the exhibit of the lumber industries of northern Wisoonsin, at the Pan-American exposition.

There will be only one building at the Pan-American exhibition in Buf falo designed in its entirety by a woman, and that one is the structure which will represent the states of New England. The woman whose brilliancy as an architect has gained her this honor is Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, of Boston.

INDIVIDUALITIES.

The outdoor sporting tastes of the emperor of Japan range from lawn tennis to football.

Arthur James Balfour, first lord of the British treasury, is a fine pianist and music is his hobby.

Mrs. Alice Burnhill Bruce, who recently died at Columbus, O., leaves nearly 300 lineal descendants. She was 94 years old.

The sultan has presented the czar with a magnificent table, with all accessories for smoking. It has been manufactured at the Yildiz factory and is embellished with his majesty's portrait, set in diamonds.

Ex-Senator Roger O. Mills, of Texas, is rapidly becoming an oil baron. His income from oil lands he owns in the Beaumont district of the Lone Star state is over $15,000 per month, with no sign of exhaustion in the greasy flow.

Grover Cleveland is now for the second time the only living ex-president. Once before he enjoyed this distinction, none of his predecessors being alive after the death of Rutherford B. Hayes, January 17, 1893. Within seven weeks, however, Mr. Harrison's name was added to the list.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

Ammonia cleans hair brushes; dry them bristles down.

A bit of blotting paper and a hot iron take out a grease spot.

A good hair wash: One pint water, one ounce sal soda, one-quarter ounce cream of tartar.

On one of the Indian reservations in New York state is a toy factory which employs several hundred Indians all the year around. The toys manufactured here are being shipped all over the world.

George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, has a scheme for building in New York a duplicate of the big London hippodrome, to contain a circus, a theater and a vaudeville house. He has had an offer of 20 different sites.

OVER COPPER WIRES.

There are 10,000 miles of overhead telegraph wires in London.

The projected electric railway between Hamburg and Berlin will cost $33,000,000.

Chamounix can now be reached from Geneva in less than four hours by the new electric tramline.

It is estimated that an electric pneumatic tube for transmitting packages eight inches in diameter would cost $8,000 a mile.

The largest lightning conductor in the world is in Bavaria. The top of it is some yards above the meteorological station on the Zugspitze, the highest point of land in the German empire. It runs down the side of the mountain to a body of running water. The length of the rod is three and a half miles.

LEGAL NOTICE.

E. M. HEWLETT, ATTORNEY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the 9th day of September, 1901.

John T. Thornton vs Ida Thorton } No 22,297 Equity Doc.50

On motion of the plaintiff, by E. M Hewlett his solictor, it is ordered that the defendant, Ida Thorton, cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. The object of this suit is for a divorce from the bond of marriage, on the ground of desertion. This order is to be published in the Washington Law Reporter and Washington Bee, ouce a week for three consecutive weeks.

By the Court, T. H. Anderson, Justice, etc.
True Copy Test, J. R. Young, Clerk, etc.
By M. A. Clancy, Assistant Clerk, etc.

THOMAS L. JONES, ATTORNEY

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the 25th day of September, 1901.

Benjamin T. Petway vs Mary Petway } No. 22,342 Equity Doc. 50.

On motion of the complainant, by Thomas L. Jones his solicitor, it is ordered that the defendant Mary Petway, cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occuring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. The object of this suit is to secure a decree of divorce from the defendant on the ground of desertion. This order is to be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee, once a week for three successive weeks, prior to said rule day.

By the Court, E. F. Bingham Chief Justice, etc.
True Copy Test J. R. Young, Clerk, etc.
By M. A. Clancy, Assistant, Clerk.

THE FIGURE FIEND'S FACTS.

A gallon of water weighs ten pounds, a gallon of mercury 1,375 pounds.

Out of 1,000 children, 60 boys die under five years old, but only 50 girls.

Nine thousand tons of wire are made into screws yearly in Great Britain.

One hundred and fifty cubic feet of cork to the ton, and only two cubic feet of gold.

In 1800 the United States exported 120,000 bales of cotton. In 1900 she sold 9,436,000 bales.

Manitoba is equal in size to the whole of the United Kingdom, but its total population is only 210,606.

The world gets sufficient heat from the sun in a year to melt a coat of ice 46 feet thick all over the globe.

In the German empire there are 2,918 public bathing establishments, an average of one to every 18,000 inhabitants.

Loamy clay will only absorb 21 grains of water to each 1,000 of earth in an hour, while good garden mold will take up 35 grains.

Beer has on an average four per cent. of alcohol, cider eight per cent., claret 11½ per cent. Port has 23 parts in the 100, and whisky 53 to 54.

Thirty degrees of warmth above the average will make a pendulum clock gain, with a 39-inch pendulum, eight seconds in 24 hours. This is because the heat lengthens the pendulum by 1-128th of an inch.

GLEANINGS.

The world's railways carry 2,000,000,000 passengers and 950,000,000 tons of goods in a year.

The sparrow really raises more than three broods a year in England, but in Maryland. America, has been known to produce six.

Seventy-five per cent. of all the people alive have a touch of consumption at some time of their lives, which, as a rule, cures itself.

The salts in sea water are composed of seven separate substances, of which sodium chloride—common salt—accounts for 29 parts out of 48.

Ash leaves are capable of taking up more water than those of most other trees. In 100 pounds of ash leaves are 85 of water; in those of beech, 75; of maple, 60; of pine, 14, and of fir, 10.

A roof garden for trained nurses will be built on the University of Maryland hospital at Baltimore, to connect with a new dormitory for their day and night use. An infirmary especially designed for nurses will also be added.

The Locomotive, published by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance company, gives the total number of boiler explosions in 1900 as 373, ten less than recorded in 1899. There were 383 in 1898, as well as in 1899, 369 in 1897 and 346 in 1896.

SCIENTIFIC TID-BITS.

Mercury's year is only 88 days, that of Venus 225 days and of Mars 687 days.

Applied to a burn, where the skin is not yet open, turpentine quickly alleviates the pain.

Mr. Morris K. Jesup has perfected an arrangement by which the American museum of natural history and the South Kensington museum will exchange exhibits.

Acetyline black produced from the carbon of acetyline is of excellent quality, fineness and purity. By reason of its very fine division acetyline black seems particularly suited for the production of india ink.

The Arnold arboretum, in the suburbs of Boston, has carried on its highly interesting and important work on a very slender income. Steps are now being taken to raise $300,000 in addition to the present endowment.

The Massachusetts institute of technology has held examinations in London for the entrance of pupils to the Boston institution. The London Engineer says: "It would seem that American competition is not to be confined to commerce in the future."

Employer—I'd engage you for the place at once, only I must have a married man.

Applicant—Keep the place open for an hour, sir, I'll fix that! It's easier to get married than to get a job.—N Y. World.

CROWD THE SCHOOLS

Filipinos, Old and Young, Are Very Eager to Learn.

Prof. Atkinson, Head of the Educational System for the Islands, Speaks Hopefully of the Future of His Work.

Considerable interest is manifested by the press in the report of Fred W. Atkinson, superintendent of public instruction in the Philippines, which has just reached Washington. It appears from this report that an effort is being made to displace Spanish with English in the schools, and, eventually, no doubt, throughout the islands. Says the Philadelphia Ledger:

"The most interesting part of the report . . . is the announcement that English has been adopted as the medium of instruction in the training of Filipino teachers, and that during the year English will displace Spanish in the schools. Spanish was the official language during the old regime, but even then it was used by a very small proportion of the inhabitants, who speak various Philippine dialects. There are many difficulties in the way of a sudden transition from Spanish to English, but under the gradual process of educating the youth the change will probably be made easily and naturally."

Another interesting part of the report tells about the selection of teachers. To quote again from the same paper:

"The Philippine school law authorized the appointment from the United States of 1,000 school teachers, and of these 781 have been selected. Of the 487 soldiers who applied for positions, 79 passed the examinations, and have exchanged the bayonet for the pen. The school-teachers chosen seem generally to be of an unusually high grade, both in character and ability. The 781 were sifted from among over 8,000 applicants, who filed strong testimonials from trustworthy sources, and care was taken to select those who had given evidence of equipment and teaching ability, rather than those who applied because they

FREDERICK W. ATKINSON.
(Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippines.)

had nothing else to do. In many instances ambitious young men have entered upon the work, who were filling moost acceptable positions as teachers at home.

"The educational system in the archipelago consists of 18 divisions, each with a division superintendent. One high school in each division will be established next year, and teachers' institutes will soon be held in all the provinces."

The Filipinos, old and young, are very eager to learn, and they crowd the schoolrooms until sometimes one teacher has 100 or even 200 scholars.

The question of religious instruction was soon settled. Says the report:

"Upon receipt of an official copy of act No. 74 of the Philippine commission, which forbids any religious instruction by the teacher, a comprehensive order was issued forbidding the practice of religious devotions or their employment as means of punishment, the discontinuance of all teaching of the cathechism or religious doctrine, and the removal from the schoolhouse of all books containing such matter, and the removal from schoolrooms of crucifixes, religious emblems, sacred pictures, placards, etc. These orders were complied with. There was no protest from either parents or teachers, and, as above stated, no diminution in the attendance, the school year closing with the largest attendance in the history of these public schools. To many of the teachers the change was apparently welcome.

The people are so eager to learn that Superintendent Atkinson thinks "it will not be necessary to resort to compulsory education;" and he adds the interesting remark that "Tagalo children, both male and female, are the most precocious I have even seen, very bright and studious and exceedingly well behaved."

Germans with Irish Brogue.

Of late years many German boys go to Ireland to learn the language and acquire at the same time the Irish middle-class opinion of England, which they cherish and propagate on their return to their native land. Perhaps, says the Outlook, that is one of the sources of German dislike for the Englishman. Another thing that the German boy acquires in Ireland is a rich and varied brogue, and one of the most amusing things one hears in Germany is the waiter who speaks German-Irish-English. A music hall comedian who could adequately imitate this combination, as I have frequently heard it, would certainly make his fortune. Next to this in ludicrousness is the cockney English of many porters and waiters—learned, I have no doubt, within the sound of Bow Bells.

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Europe's System of Royal Succession.

The most general is that known as the salic system, under which women are completely excluded. This is the rule in Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Denmark and Germany. Then there is the German-Dutch system under which Germans in all degrees of relationship take precedence of females, the throne passing to the female line only in case of the extinction of all the male lines, however remote. This is the rule in Holland—from which the law takes its name—Russia, and some of the minor German states. The third system is our own (English) under which females are excluded when there are males in the same degree of relationship, but take precedence of males whose degree of relationship is not so close as their own. Thus an elder daughter of the ruling sovereign gives way to all her younger brothers and their issue, but takes precedence of a male cousin or a nephew. This system is the rule in Spain and Portugal as well as in England.—St. James' Gazette.

Poor Papa's Poor Patients.

Here is a little story of a little girl, the daughter of a local physician of credit and renown:

She is a bright child of six and has been much petted by her admiring friends. Perhaps this has spoiled her a little, but she is so sweet and entertaining that visitors can't keep their hands off of her.

One of these visitors, a new neighbor, made a call on the little maid's mother, and it was but a few moments before the little maid was on her lap.

In the chatter which followed the lady made some allusion to the little one's grandmother.

"Why, didn't you know?" cried the child.

"Know what, dear?" said the visitor.

"Why," answered the child, "grandma is dead, and grandpa is dead, and Aunt Jane is dead—and most all of papa's patients are dead, too!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Corroborative Evidence.

Young Husband — But, my dear, what made you believe this seedy stranger's story that I had fallen in the horse-pond?

Young Wife—Oh, darling, I believed him because he asked for and went off with your Sunday clothes and topcoat as changes for you to get home in.—Tit-Bits.

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ON THE
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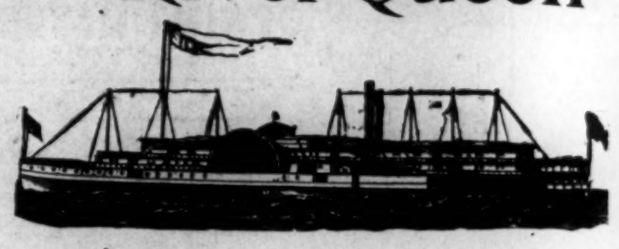

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Ladies' Solid old Rings, $1, $1.50, $2.50, and $3.50; worth twice the price;
Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, $5 up too $100; all of them gems.
Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnette Chaines, $7 up to $16; all the latest styles.
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches, $2.50 up to $25.
Gents' Solid Gold Dumb-bell Sleeve Buttons, $3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, $3 00 warranted for 5 years' wear.
Gent' Diamond Sleeve Buttons, $5 up; a little gem in each button.
Gent' Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up.
Solid Solid Thimbles, 25c.
Solid Silver Teaspoons, from $4.00 half dozen up.
Ladies' Silver Watches, $4 and $5.

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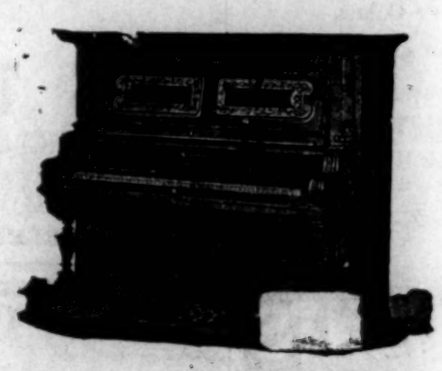

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